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II

General

'Internal Document' on Simultaneous GATT Entry

HK0604132392 Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI
in Chinese No 4, 1 Apr 92 pp 53-54

[Article by Wu Yi-an (0702 0076 1344): "Internal Document—Agreeing With Option of Simultaneous GATT Membership for Mainland and Taiwan"]

[Text] The mainland and Taiwan have been engaged in a see-saw battle over membership in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. Beijing submitted an application for "restoration of its seat" long ago, but this has not been approved despite years of review. Meanwhile, Taiwan's application filed in January 1991 will soon be incorporated into the agenda of the GATT's executive council.

In his "Government Work Report" delivered on 20 March this year, Chinese Premier Li Peng stated: "Once China resumes its GATT membership as a sovereign country, it will not oppose Taiwan's membership in GATT as an independent tariff zone of China." On the surface, Communist China still insists on the "precedence membership" proposal where the mainland's membership should precede that of Taiwan in the GATT. However, according to a February "internal document" intended as reference for the Communist Chinese top hierarchy, the real "bottom line" for the Communist Chinese is that both the mainland and Taiwan may join the GATT at the same time.

U.S. "Obstruction," Complex Situation

According to this Communist Chinese "internal document": Beijing first submitted its application for a restoration of its GATT membership in July 1986, but after June of 1989, "the restoration effort was obstructed by Western countries led by the United States." In July 1991, when the U.S. President "vetoed the U.S. Senate's resolution on the conditional extension of the most-favored-nation status to China, he also officially announced that the U.S. Government will formally support Taiwan's application to join the GATT. This further complicated China's attempt to resume its GATT membership."

The GATT is a multilateral agreement on trade and tariff policies and counts most countries as its members. Even though it is an international treaty, it in fact acts as an international trade organization. At present, its membership covers 103 countries and regions, while trade among these members account for nearly 90 percent of the total world trade volume. China was an original signatory to the GATT, but was withdrawn from the organization by the Kuomintang government in 1950. In 1965, Taiwan rejoined the GATT with observer status which was later abolished in 1970.

In applying to rejoin the GATT, Beijing has spelled out "three principles for talks on the resumption issue" as its

"fundamental position": "1) regaining GATT seat through restoration of its membership; 2) assumption of the obligations created by talks based on reduction of tariffs; 3) demand for treatment similar to that accorded to other GATT developing countries."

Failure To Pass Test Despite 10 Reviews

However, the "restoration effort" obviously did not proceed as Beijing would have wanted. In February 1987, Beijing submitted a memorandum about its foreign trade system to the GATT; in March that same year, the executive council of GATT decided to set up a special task force to review Beijing's application and the task force was created in June. From 1988 to 1989, Beijing sent eight delegations to attend meetings of the task force. Later, because of the "4 June incident," the review work was slowed down, and this was then followed by accusations that Beijing violated the GATT's principle of free trade and set up trade barriers.

At the 10th meeting of the task force held in mid-February this year, Beijing sent a delegation headed by Tong Zhiguang, deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade, where it reiterated its continuing efforts to reform its foreign trade system so that it can meet the requirements of GATT. Tong Zhiguang asserted: Beijing has already abolished import subsidies last year and has also made foreign trade firms accountable for their own profits and losses. In addition, it will gradually bring tariffs down to the level stipulated by GATT, abolish import regulatory tariffs, draw up rules and regulations like "foreign trade act" and "antidumping act" as soon as possible, reduce the scale of import licensing requirements, and increase the transparency in import management. Tong Zhiguang also indicated that China is willing to hold talks on tariff reduction with GATT members immediately in line with the GATT's principle on tariff reduction. All these were intended to regain its GATT membership.

In conjunction with Tong Zhiguang's meeting in Geneva, the CPC's party organ RENMIN RIBAO on 13 February published a signed commentary claiming that an early restoration of China's seat at the GATT will "contribute to a stronger GATT system as well as to the development of world economy and trade." It will "also benefit China's further reform and opening up, as well as the expansion of its trade exchanges with other countries on the basis of mutual benefit." Lastly, the article noted that "by returning to the GATT, China will not only enjoy the necessary rights and privileges, but it is also willing to assume the general obligations demanded of a member."

However, after a two-day session where the task force welcomed and appreciated the efforts that the Chinese mainland is carrying out in reform and opening up, it also decided to hold another session either in June or earlier this year in order to continue discussion of Beijing's application.

Regarding this task force session, the official Communist Chinese press stressed the delegates' appreciation of its reform, adding that "substantial progress was achieved" at the talks. As for the other side of the strait, Taipei journals reported that GATT refused to discuss Communist Chinese's application and that China will find it hard to enter GATT because of allegations by the United States and the European Community that the former has not fulfilled the requirements for membership.

Mainland First, Taiwan Next

Concerning Taiwan's application, it has been two years since it submitted its application form and memorandum on its trade system to GATT's secretariat on 1 January 1991. During this time, Taiwan also updated its memorandum with new information and forwarded a new version to GATT in January this year. It is presently waiting for GATT's executive council to put its application on the agenda and then form a task force to review it. The Taiwan authorities are ready to send a delegation for talks in Geneva at anytime.

The Taiwan side maintains that Communist China's attitude constitutes the stumbling block to its GATT members. When the GATT task force held its tenth meeting to discuss Beijing's admission issue, Taiwan newspaper reports underlined China's "strong lobbying among the developing countries in an effort to block Taiwan's entry into GATT ahead of itself." In other words, Beijing sought to make the developing countries lean toward the "precedence membership" proposal which would "have Communist China admitted to the GATT ahead of Taiwan." Related reports claimed that it was Beijing's position which undermined Taiwan's own application. However, the United States opposed Beijing's proposal on the ground that each should be admitted on the basis of whether or not it has complied with regulations.

Baker's Visit, Beijing's Compromise

Actually, the United States and Beijing had already made contacts and arrived at a compromise on the mainland's and Taiwan's memberships in GATT. The aforementioned Communist Chinese "internal document" claimed that when U.S. Secretary of State James Baker visited Beijing last November, one major topic was Beijing's entry into GATT. The last paragraph of the document reads as follows:

"Both the Chinese and U.S. sides made compromises in the course of the negotiations, that is: The United States supports the restoration of China's membership in GATT, while China will agree to Taiwan's admission into GATT as a separate tariff zone. On the question of the timing of their admissions into GATT, China had first proposed that being a sovereign state, it should be admitted ahead of Taiwan. On this, China has also made a compromise and has agreed to simultaneous entry for

both the mainland and Taiwan by adopting the method of the Asia-Pacific ministerial conference on economic cooperation."

Beijing is not without its "concerns" about membership in GATT. The "internal document" also cited the "advantages and disadvantages" about GATT membership. The "advantages" are as follows: 1) the most-favored-nation treatment accorded to exports products will enable more products to enter the Western markets; 2) given the serious proliferation of trade protectionism, GATT's procedure for settling disputes may be used to strengthen one's bargaining position; 3) participation in the formulation of rules and regulations which play an important role in international trade; 4) intensification of one's own economic reform, such as improving the economic performance of an enterprise through international competitions; 5) access to trade-related information and data as a member of GATT, and through these information, a readjustment of one's foreign trade policy. However, aside from the advantages, there are also obligations to be assumed, such as according the most-favored-nation status to other member states, lowering tariffs, upgrading the transparency of foreign trade policies and regulations, submitting the country's economic data to GATT, refraining from deliberately imposing import restrictions, and others.

Furthermore, Beijing is also naturally concerned that once it becomes a member of GATT, many of its domestic enterprises will suffer because of the opening of markets. Take the automobile industry, for instance. The Chinese mainland has some 2,600 automobile manufacturing plants, including the Changchun automobile manufacturing plant which makes the Audi car priced at 270,000 yuan renmibi or \$50,000. But the car is only worth \$5,000 in the international market. Once China joins GATT and opens up its market, the automobile manufacturing plants will also collapse.

However, to Beijing, the pros outweigh the cons in joining the GATT. Besides, Taiwan is bound to become a member sooner or later as its qualifications appear to comply more with GATT's requirements. Therefore, Beijing is not unjustified in being very concerned and alarmed.

United States & Canada

Delegation in U.S. To 'Woo' 'Elite Scholars'

HK0704063292 Hong Kong AFP in English
0559 GMT 7 Apr 92

[By William Brent]

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (AFP)—An official Chinese delegation is in the United States in an effort to woo home elite scholars who fear punishment for their support of the 1989 pro-democracy movement, sources said.

The delegation led by He Jinqiu, director of the State Education Commission's overseas students department, left here recently for visits to Chicago and Washington, with other stops possible.

"It's regular business," a department official said. "But they will also visit some intellectuals to clarify the government's policy."

Senior leader Deng Xiaoping in January welcomed students abroad to return "no matter what their political attitudes were in the past" and promised them better treatment by boosting financial support for research.

The delegation is Beijing's first attempt to open a dialogue with students on their possible return since the 1989 Tiananmen Square crackdown and follows other concrete steps taken since Deng extended the olive branch.

Next month, another delegation from the Shenzhen special economic zone will tour Los Angeles, New York, Washington and other cities on a 15-day recruitment drive, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

But the policy shift, aimed at arresting a debilitating decade-old brain drain, has met with caution from the 40,000 Chinese studying in the United States, many of whom joined anti-government protests during the student-led democracy movement.

"We are encouraged by Deng's remarks," a spokesman for the Washington-based Independent Federation of Chinese Students and Scholars said.

"But it's not enough that past political views don't matter. We want to know if we will be allowed to voice different views after our return," the spokesman added. "The whole thing could just be a public relations ploy."

The Chinese Embassy in Washington had arranged a meeting between He's delegation and several students, but it was not clear if representatives of the federation would be included, he said.

The federation, formed after the Chinese army killed hundreds of demonstrators here on June 4, 1989, says it represents students and scholars of some 200 universities in North America and Europe.

Less than half of the 100,000 students sent overseas since Deng's open-door policy was launched in 1978 have returned and the brain drain has hurt China's drive to modernize.

Several leading dissidents have publicly said they are willing to return to China, including Yan Jiaqi and Chen Yizi, aides to former communist party chief Zhao Ziyang, who was ousted in June 1989, and journalist Liu Binyan.

The U.S. Government documented cases of U.S.-based Chinese diplomats harassing and threatening students following the 1989 crackdown.

President George Bush issued an executive order permitting Chinese students to remain in the United States for at least four years to avoid persecution at home.

Besides fear of political repercussions, many scholars are reluctant to give up opportunities for advanced research in the West that China cannot match.

Since Deng's remarks, China has taken concrete steps aimed at attracting its top scholars home.

The Chinese Academy of Sciences last month said it would pool 500,000 dollars a year in grant funds to enable returning scientists to import costly equipment to continue their research and pledged greater access abroad.

Only 3,700 of the 15,000 scholars sent abroad by the academy have come back.

Difficulties for U.S. 'Human Rights Guards'

HK0704032792 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 3 Apr 92 p 5

["Human Rights" forum by Liu Fenzhi (0491 1164 0037): "Difficult Problems Facing 'Human Rights Guards'"]

[Text] In recent years, "human rights guards" in the United States have shown a posture as the very defenders of the world's human rights. They blame this country for "infringing on human rights" today and lash out at another for their human rights "not conforming to standards" tomorrow. They brag: "We have good cards in our hands. Our values of freedom and democracy have an exceedingly considerable appeal in all parts of the world." Some even go so far as to say that the United States is the "human rights lighthouse that shines in the world where souls are not yet disillusioned."

Is the reality as good as they claim? Not necessarily! A 10 February report published by the American "Criminal Research" Organization said something different, throwing cold water on the "human rights guards." The report states that in 1990, there were 1.1 million U.S. prisoners, showing an increase of 6.8 percent over 1989, and that the number of U.S. prisoners during the 1980-90 decade doubled. The report states that of every 100,000 Americans, 455 were criminals imprisoned. If calculated in terms of population, the number of U.S. prisoners is nearly 10 times higher than those of Japan, Holland, and Sweden; and 46 percent higher than South Africa, which comes second in this respect. This is to say, calculated in terms of population, the United States has the largest number of prisoners in the world today. Due to the excessively large number of prisoners, many Americans are afraid that prisoners will soon overcrowd prisons. In view of this, Florida has set aside a large warehouse as a dormitory for criminals. At one time, Stark Prison pitched 20 tents for prisoners. At one time or another people have even used military bases and

radar stations as prisons. Despite this, the prison overcrowdedness problem has not been alleviated yet. Recently, 47 U.S. states have had prisoners fitted with electronic transmitters on their bodies (usually on the ankle) so that they can serve their sentences at home under electronic supervision. This is what people call the "household prison." Some states hand criminals over to private jailing companies for disciplining, and they are called "private prisons."

Prisons are the window on social problems. From here, people can see all sorts of problems in society. First, the existence of large numbers of crimes, of course, show that the personal rights of a large number of citizens are being infringed on. Feeling worried in this respect, many Americans point out the problem's seriousness. As early as 1978, in a book called *Social Problems in America*, two celebrated American sociologists, Chaim Scheppeter [qiao en xie po de 0829 1869 6200 3380 1795] and Harvin Watts [ha wen wo si 0761 2429 3087 2448], said: "Crime and juvenile delinquency are some of the most serious social problems in the United States. The existence of crime, discussions and reports about crime, and fear about crime have ruined the American people's peaceful lives.... This is why one third of Americans do not feel safe taking a walk in their neighborhoods at night, and must place guns in their houses to protect themselves and prevent crime." In 1987, approximately 10 years later, in his long article entitled "U.S. Human Rights Situation," Robert Justin Goldstein stated: "Violence and crime in the United States far exceed those of European industrialized countries with the result that over 40 percent of Americans have reported that they fear walking alone at night in a place 1 mile from their houses." Three to four years later, the situation did not change, but worsened still. In May 1991, PARIS COMPETITION PICTORIAL quoted Kacy, an English teacher at Saint Andrew School, as saying: "All sorts of crimes happen in my school: threats, blackmailing, rape, murder, and drug trafficking. Students who really want to learn something have to lock themselves up in the classroom. We, the teachers, can either hold our peace before the vices or be stabbed. Teachers have no authority whatever and receive no respect at all. This is so awful!"

How can one talk about protecting "human rights" when the personal rights of large numbers of citizens are being infringed upon?

Those American "human rights guards," who purposefully make things seem reasonable, give their own explanations. They argue that these things are "social problems," rather than human rights problems. The contents of Western human rights refer mainly to the citizens' political and democratic rights. However, this argument meets with one difficulty: How can one that has been murdered or starved to death enjoy or exercise political and democratic rights? Their argument simply does not conform to the confirmation of generally recognized international pacts and laws. Article 3 of the "World Human Rights Declaration," which the West calls one of

the charters on human rights and which is also a document U.S. "human rights guards" frequently quote, clearly states: "Everyone has the right to life, freedom, and personal security." The U.S. Declaration of Independence, which the Americans call the banner of human rights, also clearly states: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." We see from this that the "human rights guards'" argument is untenable.

U.S. "human rights guards" allege that China's human rights situation is "much lower than internationally recognized standards." Such an allegation is obviously untrue and is their invention. Facts are more convincing than eloquent arguments, and we can only assess facts by making a comparison. By comparing the rates of people jailed, in 1990, China jailed 1.1 million criminals, which was 0.099 percent of the total population, while the U.S. Judicial Department's 1990 spring statistics showed 0.413 percent. China has always been one of the world-recognized countries whose rates of occurrence of criminal cases and crime rates are the lowest. In 1990, China's rate of occurrence of criminal cases and crime rate were 0.2 percent and 0.06 percent respectively, which were much lower than those of the United States, namely 6 and 2 percent. Which country is actually much lower (higher) than the world-recognized standards?

Now the facts are unfavorable to the "human rights guards," so they use two other methods: First, they "look around and talk about others" and willfully talk about other countries' human rights situations while not mentioning their own human rights problems. The fact that they avoid mentioning their human rights situation by not publishing news about it, touching on it, or commenting on it is carefully planned silence. They do so to give people the wrong impression that there are no human rights problems in their own country. This is very foolish. People will inevitably ask: What is the human rights situation on the other side of the Pacific Ocean? Why "social problems" are not considered "human rights problems"? Why other countries' "social problems" are human rights problems while those of the United States are not? Such an inquiry is very natural. If no inquiry is allowed, is this kind of human rights, which does not stress equality (an important component of human rights), real or false human rights, or are they human rights or hegemonic rights?

Another method which the "human rights guards" usually use is: To achieve their aim, which is known by everyone, they make groundless accusations or irresponsible remarks without considering the truth about the human rights of other countries. As long as people pay just a little attention, they will easily find, to their surprise, that in the countless material they have invented and accused China in its human rights situation, that the U.S. "human rights guards" always use such statements as: "reliable reports show," "it is impossible to verify these figures," "it is impossible to make an

independent verification," "but it is difficult to verify them," and so forth. With the refined words and the unidentified sources of information or material, and by adopting an extremely unserious attitude to comment on the extremely serious political questions of another country, can they win the confidence of the world?

Of course, the "human rights guards" will continue to play the "human rights" cards. But we should point out that they do not have good cards in their hands. One Criminal Research report has exposed the numerous inventions and tricks, causing the "human rights guards" so many difficulties. It is very difficult for them to resolve these difficulties, but let us see how the "human rights guards" will cope with them.

Article on 'Interference' in Hong Kong Affairs

HK0704101492 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 7 Apr 92 p 31

[Article by Hsieh Ying (6200 7751): "United States Has No Right To Interfere in Hong Kong Affairs"]

[Text] At a hearing on the Hong Kong Policy Act held by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon said that the Bush administration supports, in principle, Congress drawing up a Hong Kong Policy Act and that the U.S. Government will consider Hong Kong a "nonsovereign entity" different from China. Solomon is also "concerned" with many other things: China's "criticism of a Bill of Rights passed in Hong Kong"; China "attacking publicly elected Legislative Council members through the media"; China "appointing 44 advisers on Hong Kong affairs"; XINHUA News Agency Hong Kong Branch "making moves that negatively affect the public's confidence in Hong Kong's future," and so on and so forth.

This is obviously interference by the United States in Hong Kong affairs. First of all, the U.S. "Hong Kong Policy Act" is a total violation of the basic principles of international law. The issue of Hong Kong is one left over from history between China and Britain and has absolutely nothing to do with the United States. Before 1997, that is, during the transitional period, Hong Kong affairs should be handled in accordance with the Sino-British Joint Declaration. What right does the U.S. State Department have to report on the implementation of the "Sino-British Joint Declaration" in Hong Kong to Congress each year? After 1997, China will resume sovereignty over Hong Kong and the question of Hong Kong will be purely China's internal affair.

Secondly, the United States has no right whatsoever to intervene in China's preparatory work for the resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong in accordance with the requirements of the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law. The Basic Law was formulated in line with Article 31 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and is the legal foundation of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR]. No other laws are allowed to contradict the Basic Law, let alone override it. A

Chinese Foreign Ministry statement that China has reservations about the Hong Kong Bill of Rights concocted by the British Hong Kong Government is absolutely correct and the Chinese Government as well as the Hong Kong SAR Government under its jurisdiction have the right to reexamine the Bill. We, patriotic, Hong Kong-loving people in Hong Kong, stand for the abolition of this bill so as to maintain the constitutional status of the Basic Law and avoid unnecessary legislative overlap. In what legal capacity does the U.S. Government make indiscreet comments on this?

XINHUA Hong Kong Branch and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, in performing their duties, have made obvious and important contributions to the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. They appointed 44 advisers on Hong Kong affairs in the first round and will appoint second and third batches. This is in total conformity with the Joint Declaration and is an important measure for accomplishing a smooth transition in Hong Kong and safeguarding Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. It is also a responsible act within the jurisdiction of a sovereign country's government. Solomon is just an assistant U.S. secretary of state, not a Chinese or British official. What he says should be in keeping with his status and he should not regard himself as an officer in a world police force and should not believe that he can do whatever he likes, order about the government of another country, and forbid Hong Kong people to criticize several anti-PRC Legislative Council members whom he dotes on. Mr. Solomon must understand that Hong Kong is a place with freedom of speech and Hong Kong writers, in keeping with the facts and legal principles, have the right to criticize Legislative Council members (including publicly elected ones you dote on and shield) who are wrong in their words and actions and who violate the interests of Hong Kong people. Is an American government official in a position to deprive Hong Kong people of this free right?

Central Eurasia

Government Establishes Ties With Armenia

OW0604161292 Beijing XINHUA in English
1547 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Yerevan, April 6 (XINHUA)—Representatives of the Governments of China and the Republic of Armenia signed a joint communique here today on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

The decision took effect as of Monday.

The two sides agreed to develop friendly cooperative bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence.

Armenia recognized that the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal one in China and that

Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. Armenia also undertakes not to have official relations with Taiwan.

China supports the Armenian Government's efforts to safeguard national independence and develop economy.

The communique was signed by Wang Jinqing of China and Rafi Ovanesyan [name as received] of Armenia.

Heilongjiang Military Head Receives CIS Group

SK0704094092 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 6 April, Major General Tang Zuohou, commander of the provincial Military District, met with the eight-member CIS military delegation, headed by (Ketin Madianli Ivannov), first deputy commander of the Far East regional military district, held a cordial and friendly conversation with members of the delegation, and hosted a banquet in honor of them.

This delegation visited Beijing, Shenyang, Changchun, and Harbin at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defense of the PRC.

Russian Congress Opens Amid Rival Rallies

OW0604132092 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Moscow, April 6 (XINHUA)—The 6th Congress of People's Deputies of Russia opened its session here today, amidst rival demonstrations staged by supporters and opponents of Russian President Boris Yeltsin at the Red Square.

A total of 1,003 out of the 1,046 registered deputies attended the 9-day Congress, the first since the demise of the former Soviet Union last December, when chairman of the Russian supreme legislature Ruslan Khasbulatov opened the session at Grand Kremlin Palace at 10:00 a.m. this morning.

"We need dialogue rather than monologue here, we need a compromise," he said in his opening speech. "The president needs compromise more than anyone else," he added.

It is reported that more than 10 items have been placed on the agenda by the Supreme Soviet, including the issues of Russian economic reform process, Russian constitution and the political situation in both Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Yeltsin, 61, is widely expected to come under fire from some legislators in the Congress over his radical program to transform the Russian economy along market lines. Heated debates over the items on the agenda are also likely to take place at the sessions.

Northeast Asia

Reportage Continues on Jiang Zemin's Japan Visit

Feted by Miyazawa

OW0604150792 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Communist party leader Jiang Zemin was honored at a banquet given by Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa here tonight.

In his speech at the banquet held in the prime minister's official residence, Miyazawa noted that the past 20 years since the normalization of diplomatic relations has seen remarkable progress in relations between Japan and China, laying a foundation for stable friendship and cooperation.

"I am determined to continue the forerunners' efforts and help bring about a more mature relationship in the 21st century," Miyazawa said.

He stressed that following the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the world today, where a new international order is in the making, calls on Japan and China to play an important role for international peace and stability.

He continued that Japan wants to cooperate with China to make contributions to creating a peaceful environment in the Asia-Pacific region and to actively support various countries in their efforts for economic and social development.

Meanwhile, he said, Japan expects to deepen political dialogue with China in future on such common international issues as arms control, disarmament and the global environment, with the aim of making Sino-Japanese relations contributive to the world.

He told the guests at the banquet that in his talks with General Secretary Jiang Zemin this afternoon, they exchanged views in an unrestricted manner and achieved very fruitful results. He was deeply moved by Jiang's warmth in promoting Sino-Japanese relations, he added.

He reaffirmed that Japan will continue to cooperate with China in the latter's modernization drive.

Jiang Zemin also made a speech dealing with Sino-Japanese relations, the international situation and China's domestic and foreign policy.

Other Chinese guests at the banquet were Qian Qichen, state councillor and foreign minister; Wen Jiabao, director of the office of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee; Li Lanqing, minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and other officials accompanying Jiang on his five-day goodwill visit to Japan.

Yoshio Sakurachi, speaker of Japan's House of Representatives, Yuji Osada, president of the House of Councillors, Ryohachi Kusaba, president of the Supreme

Court, and other Japanese Government officials and political party leaders were also present at the banquet.

Leaders Exchange Views on Ties

OW0604130292 Beijing XINHUA in English
1246 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin and Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa agreed here today that Sino-Japanese relations in the past 20 years have developed smoothly and promised more contacts between leaders of the two countries.

Jiang, general-secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, arrived here this afternoon for a five-day visit at a time when the two countries are prepared to mark the 20th anniversary of the normalization of bilateral diplomatic ties.

During their official talks, which started immediately after a brief welcoming ceremony at the state guesthouse, the two leaders exchanged views on bilateral relations as well as on international and regional issues.

Sino-Japanese relations have in general developed smoothly in the past 20 years and there have been remarkable achievements in their cooperation in various fields thanks to the joint efforts made by the governments of the two countries and their peoples, Jiang said.

"The development of long-term and stable relations of friendship and cooperation with Japan constitutes a major part of China's foreign policy. The development of bilateral relations benefits both peoples and will be a positive contribution to peace, stability and development in Asia and the world as well," he said.

China hopes that relations between the two countries will be consolidated and enhanced on the basis of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Jiang said.

The Chinese leader stressed that both sides should take the overall interest into account and be prudent in action when dealing with bilateral problems.

He pointed out that a correct attitude towards the unfortunate period in Sino-Japanese relations is of great significance to a healthy development in the future. He expressed the hope that Japan will draw lessons from history and stick to the road of peaceful development.

The Japanese prime minister said he agreed with Jiang's comments on the development of Sino-Japanese relations and stressed that Japan is determined not to become a military power.

Along with the increase of personnel contacts and the development of economic relations between the two countries, it is only natural that some problems would emerge, he said.

These problems "should be settled through friendly consultations between the two sides. Leaders of the two countries should also have more contacts," Miyazawa said.

The two leaders also exchanged views on a visit to China by the Japanese emperor.

Miyazawa expressed Japan's gratitude for China's invitation to the emperor and said the realization of such a visit on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the normalization of bilateral relations will have great impact on the further development of Sino-Japanese relations and the enhancement of the traditional friendship between the two peoples.

On international relations, Jiang pointed out that the world has been moving towards multipolarization following the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

The changes in the international situation failed to bring about tranquility to the world and the issue of development faced by the world people remains unsettled, he noted.

China favors the establishment of an international political and economic order on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence because such an order reflects the aspirations of most countries and also conforms to the reality of the world, Jiang said.

China and Japan both have major influences on international affairs. China is willing to consult and cooperate with Japan so as to work for world peace and development, he said.

The Japanese prime minister agreed with the view that there has been a tendency towards multipolarization. China has always abided by the principle of peaceful coexistence, which is beneficial to world peace, he added.

On regional issues, the two leaders noted with satisfaction the political stability and economic growth in East Asia.

Both leaders expressed the desire to work towards denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

Miyazawa spoke highly of the role China has played in the settlement of the Cambodian problems.

Jiang said peace in Cambodia has become an irreversible trend despite certain difficulties. China hopes that Japan will contribute to the reconstruction of Cambodia, he added.

Jiang's 'High Appraisal' of Ties*OW0604131192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1302 GMT 6 Apr 92*

[Text] Tokyo, April 6 (XINHUA)—Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin said here today that Sino-Japanese relations should be enhanced as China is ready to embark on deeper economic reform and opening to the outside world.

"The development of long-term and stable Sino-Japanese relations is one of the pillars in China's foreign policy," Jiang said at a state banquet given in his honor by Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

"The Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation hold huge potential," he said, "such cooperation enjoy broad prospects as our two countries have similar cultural traditions and are supplementary to each other in economy and technology."

Jiang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, said China will follow the reform and opening policies initiated by veteran leader Deng Xiaoping and focus its effort on economic development.

In such a move, he said, "we will actively absorb successful experience of other countries in the world including Japan."

He predicted that China's reforms and economic development will make the Sino-Japanese relations proceed "further and on a higher level."

Jiang, who arrived here today for a five-day friendly visit, also gave a high appraisal of the Sino-Japanese relations in the current international climate.

"In the rapidly changing and unpredictable international situation, the further development of Sino-Japanese ties constitutes a stabilizing factor which will benefit the two peoples and make new contributions to the peace and development in Asia and the world as a whole," he noted.

The Chinese party leader said that he and Prime Minister Miyazawa "reached extensive agreement on the promotion of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries" during their talks earlier in the day.

Jiang's visit is made on the occasion of marking the 20th anniversary of the normalization of relations between China and Japan, which falls on September 29.

Jiang said great achievements have been made since the two countries normalized diplomatic relations in 1972.

"The frequent exchange of visits by leaders and governmental and non-governmental personnel of the two countries has remarkably promoted the mutual understanding and trust, and cooperation in political, economic, cultural, scientific technological and other fields," he said.

Such development is not only a tribute to the fore-runners, but also an inspiration to the coming generations, he added.

'Text' of Jiang Speech on Ties*OW0704084592 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0630 GMT 7 Apr 92*

["Full text" of speech by Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee: "The International Situation and Sino-Japanese Relations"; delivered at the NHK hall in Tokyo on 7 April, and sponsored by Japan's civil organizational committee in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of Japanese-Chinese diplomatic relations]

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Apr (XINHUA)—Friends of the civil organizational committee, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very glad to be able to pay a goodwill visit to your country during this felicitous year of the 20th anniversary of normalizing Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. This visit, made at the warm invitation of the Japanese Government, comes during a season when cherry blossoms are in full bloom. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Japanese Government and people for their warm hospitality and thoughtful arrangements. I also want to take this opportunity to convey the Chinese people's warm regards and best wishes to the Japanese people.

Normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations opened a new chapter in the history of relations between the two countries. Thanks to 20 years of hard work by the two peoples, Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation have yielded fruitful results. People in China, Japan, and the world at large are delighted with this development.

"When drinking water, one should not forget the person who dug the well." As we are jointly commemorating the 20th anniversary of normalizing Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, I—like the friends here—greatly cherish the memory of all pioneers who contributed to the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations, greatly admire the political decision made by farsighted and wise politicians of the two countries 20 years ago, and feel deeply grateful to people in various sectors who have made unflagging efforts to safeguard the development of Sino-Japanese friendship over the past 20 years. Their efforts have not only changed Sino-Japanese relations but also promoted changes in the situation in the Asia-Pacific region that are conducive to peace and development.

Today, I would like to brief my friends about China's fundamental views on the current international situation and the prospects for future Sino-Japanese relations under the central theme pegged to the international situation and Sino-Japanese relations.

The world experienced many major events in recent years. Of these, the dissolution of the Soviet Union has

the most profound and far-reaching impact. Representing the most significant change that has occurred on the international scene since the end of World War II, it signals the end of the bipolar structure and the world's entry into a period of transition toward multipolarity. The world's original equilibrium has been disrupted as new divisions and combinations have commenced.

Faced with major changes on the international scene, the international community has generally followed those changes closely, and varying opinions have been expressed in this regard. In our opinion, the world is still very unstable despite the change in the military confrontation between the superpowers. While the original factors leading to tension have yet to be completely eradicated, new destabilizing factors are on the rise. Political conflicts, economic frictions, and ethnic, religious, and territorial disputes that remained hidden for a long time under the bipolar structure have flared up, igniting new crises, disturbances, and even wars.

World economic development also faces an acute situation. Competition in the international community is becoming increasingly intense and unequal, and the North-South gap is constantly widening. The economic environment in many developing countries has worsened, and developed countries have experienced many new contradictions and problems in their economic development.

Reality has shown that mankind has neither solved the major issue of peace nor the important problem of development which have confronted it for a long time. People in the world should continuously make unremitting efforts.

Enjoying a lasting peace and seeking the economic development are the common aspirations of all the people in the world. The world today is at the juncture of a major turning point. People in the world long very much for the establishment of a new international political and economic order that will help bring about peace and development. This is the major issue that mankind has posed itself as it will enter the historical moment of the 21st century. All countries and people in the world are seriously considering the following question: What kind of a new international order should be established and how should such a new international order be established? As far as the establishment of a new international order is concerned, we hold the view that it is important to have a correct understanding of world reality.

We live in a world of diversity. On this planet, there are nearly 200 nations founded by over 1,000 nationalities. Different natural environments and different processes of social and historical development have resulted in diverse social systems, value concepts, ways of life, religious beliefs, and cultural traditions. Given this reality, only when all countries respect each other, seek common ground while putting aside differences, treat

each other as equals and live with each other in harmony, can there be a lasting peace, which is the necessary external condition for the common development of all countries.

In this world of diversity, no country should impose its will or model on others. We are of the view that all countries, big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor, are all independent sovereign states and enjoy equal status. All countries should respect each other's territorial integrity and should not be allowed to invade or annex other country's territory under any pretext. People of each country should have the right to choose their own social system, ideology and course of development, and formulate their own policies and laws in the light of the actual conditions of their own country. No country should interfere in the internal affairs of other countries using any pretext. Disputes or conflicts between states should be settled peacefully through consultation rather than resort to the use of threat and force. We believe that these principles should serve as the basic norms for the establishment of a new international order.

With the development of human society, people have become increasingly aware of the fact that we all live in an interdependent world. Therefore, all countries should adopt an open attitude, learn from each other to make up for each other's deficiencies, and strengthen cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This should include the work of promoting economic, scientific, and technological cooperation; establishing a nonexclusive regional mechanism of economic cooperation; and conducting necessary consultations, coordination, and cooperation on regional security and major international affairs. We believe that these principles should also become basic norms for a new international order.

However, in the world today, hegemonism and power politics, regrettably, is still a serious reality in current international relations. To establish a new international order, we must put an end to all forms of hegemonism and power politics, such as the big bullying the small, the strong oppressing the weak, infringement upon the sovereignty of other countries, and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. China is a big country and a firm force for maintaining world peace. It will always adhere to its independent foreign policy of peace. It does not seek hegemony now, nor will it ever do so in the future when it is developed. History has repeatedly proven that hegemonism and power politics will get nowhere. The international community should eliminate hegemonism and power politics; they not only disrupts normal international exchange and international cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit, but even bring catastrophic consequences to mankind.

Taking a look at the international situation as a whole, we are pleased to note that encouraging changes are taking place in the Asia region which has a history of long standing as well as its own long-established culture and traditions. Contrary to upheavals and instability

prevailing in some other regions in the world, the situation in Asia and particularly in the East Asia region is developing along a course of detente and stability. Despite different social systems, all countries in the region are striving for peace and development. Some regional issues are being solved step by step. The signing of the Paris agreement laid a foundation for a comprehensive settlement of the Cambodian issue which had lasted for as long as 13 years; a breakthrough has been achieved through vigorous efforts by both sides on northern and southern parts of Korea to fulfill national reconciliation and ease the situation on the Korean peninsula; and political settlement of the Afghan issue is being accelerated. Asia encompasses a vast expanse of territory and has abundant resources. While exploring ways suitable for its own development, every country in Asia has strengthened cooperation with one other on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Asia has maintained extensive economic ties with every other region in the world; and, in particular, the Asia-Pacific region has kept up a good momentum in economic cooperation.

Asia has entered a new historical period characterized by relative political stability and sustained economic development. World peace and development are inseparable from peace and development in Asia. Asia once scored glorious achievements that contributed to the progress of the world as well as the civilization of mankind. I believe a steady and prosperous Asia will definitely make even greater contributions to all mankind in the new century that is in the offing.

China is a developing country. The people of all nationalities in China upheld the basic line stressing "the one central task [economic development] and two basic points [adherence to the four cardinal principles and implementation of reform and the open policy]" and achieved universally acknowledged successes in carrying out reform, the open policy, and modernization under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's thought on building socialism with Chinese characteristics over approximately the past dozen years. China enjoys continued economic development; there is a marked improvement in the living standards of its people; all its nationalities live in harmony and are united; and the political situation in the country is stable. These facts indicate that the basic line we have decided upon and the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics we have chosen are completely correct. We will uphold this line for a protracted period of time and we will steadfastly follow the road without any change in our resolve for a century!

The major social contradiction confronting China at the present stage is the contradiction between backward social production and people's material and cultural needs, which are increasing day by day. Therefore, the central task for the Chinese people at present and for a considerably long period of time to come is to concentrate efforts with single-hearted devotion on successfully carrying out economic construction. If we want to achieve economic development, we must implement

reform and the open policy. We must further liberate and develop the productive forces to strengthen our comprehensive national power and improve the living standards of the people through implementation of reform and the open policy. There is no other way except this one.

We shall persist in proceeding from the actual conditions in our country, make full use of various favorable conditions, bring every positive factor into play, speed up economic development, and strive to attain a new level of development in the next few years. We shall further emancipate the mind, conduct bold experiments, and quicken the pace of reform and opening to the outside world. We shall use such economic means as planning and market in a better way to promote development of the socialist commodity economy. We shall further expand economic, scientific, technological, and cultural exchanges with every other country in the world; boldly assimilate all the civilizations created by every society of mankind, as well as their successful achievements, and use them for our reference; and assimilate the advanced methods of every other country in the world, including the developed capitalist countries, for business operations and management, and draw on their experiences in this respect.

While deepening reform of the economic system, we shall further promote reform of the political system, make efforts to perfect the system of the people's congress, and perfect the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC. We shall further improve socialist democracy, as well as the legal system, and consolidate and develop political stability and unity in our country because they are the guarantees for us to achieve economic prosperity and social progress and enable the people to live and work in peace and contentment. China's stability and development not only accords with the will of the Chinese people but also constitutes an important factor for ensuring peace and stability in Asia and in the world.

Today, the Chinese people are full of confidence in their own destiny and future. As is known to everyone, China is a country with ancient civilization and with excellent culture and traditions that date back thousands of years. The Chinese nation enjoys a reputation of industriousness, courage, and wisdom in the world. China has a vast expanse of territory and is endowed with abundant resources. Our construction carried out over a period of more than 40 years has laid a considerable material and technical foundation for China's development. Our existing line, guiding principles, and policies have won the sincere support of the broadest masses of the people in China. We are firmly convinced that, after decades of unremitting efforts and struggle, China will definitely achieve greater development and make even greater contributions to the civilization of mankind and to the progress of the world.

To realize the grand blueprint for China's modernization drive, the Chinese people earnestly hope for a peaceful

international environment. We will carry on the independent foreign policy of peace and will make active efforts to consolidate and develop friendship and cooperation with our neighbors and other countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Under the current international situation, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people are willing to work with the governments and peoples of various countries in Asia and in other parts of the world to build a new order of peace, stability, cooperation, and development in Asia and in the world at large.

China and Japan are friendly close neighbors separated only by a strip of water. The peoples of the two countries have established a profound friendship during their contacts spanning more than 2,000 years. For a long time, friendly intercourse between the two peoples has not only promoted the political, economic, and cultural development of the two countries, but has also made remarkable contributions to the civilization of human society. Unfortunately, this type of friendship and cooperation was seriously harmed during the 50 years after the end of the 19th century, especially in the decades since the early 1930's. Japanese militarism played great havoc with the Chinese people and caused the Japanese people deep suffering. Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. We should firmly draw lessons from both positive and negative experiences in the development of Sino-Japanese relations. China and Japan face bright prospects only if they work persistently to develop friendship and cooperation for generation after generation. This is also in the common interests of both sides.

Thanks to the joint efforts of China and Japan, the governments of the two countries issued a historically significant joint declaration in September of 1972 establishing normal diplomatic relations. The two countries signed a treaty of peace and friendship in October of 1978, thereby further consolidating by legal means the political foundation underpinning relations between the two countries. The two important documents—the joint Sino-Japanese declaration and the Sino-Japanese treaty on peace and friendship—sum up the history of relations between the two countries and open up prospects in this respect. They also establish the guiding principles for the long-term steady development of good-neighborly friendship and cooperation between China and Japan. Sino-Japanese friendship built on these guiding principles has brought important benefits to the two peoples and has made important contributions to peace and development in the Asia-Pacific region and even in the world at large.

Japan has pursued peace and development after the war. This has led to rapid economic development and its growing international influence. The Chinese Government and the Chinese people welcome Japan's continued pursuit of peace and development, and support Japan's positive role in safeguarding peace in Asia and in the world at large and in promoting the common development of all countries.

I am very optimistic about future Sino-Japanese relations. Many shared cultural traditions facilitate intercourse and help enhance mutual understanding and trust between our two countries. Thanks to efforts in the past 20 years since the establishment of normal diplomatic relations, we have set fundamental criteria to steer the relations of the two countries and have instituted various channels of dialogue, thus guaranteeing the smooth development of relations between the two countries. In the area of economic cooperation, our two countries enjoy propitious conditions in terms of opportunity, geographical location, and human factors. Further economic development in the two countries have opened up broad prospects for expanding cooperation. China and Japan are bound to make greater progress in developing their friendship as long as the two countries and their peoples respect and trust each other, treat each other sincerely, and cooperate closely with each other.

Sino-Japanese friendship is not exclusionary. On the contrary, it is founded on the extensive international relations of the two countries. China possesses enormous potential for economic development and maintains extensive contacts with the broad ranks of developing countries. With its strong economic power and advanced science and technology, Japan occupies an important position in the ranks of developed countries. Strengthening friendship and cooperation between China and Japan will have a significant impact on world peace and development.

I believe that so long as China and Japan make joint efforts, Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation is bound to advance steadily, and the two peoples are bound to fulfill their wish for friendship spanning successive generations.

Thank you all.

Emperor Akihito Meets Jiang

OW0704081992 Beijing XINHUA in English
0805 GMT 7 Apr 92

[Text] Tokyo, April 7 (XINHUA)—Japanese Emperor Akihito met Chinese Communist Party leader Jiang Zemin today and extended a warm welcome to him on his current visit to Japan.

Akihito and Jiang had a friendly conversation during the meeting, which took place at the Imperial Palace. Afterwards, the emperor gave a luncheon in honor of Jiang and his entourage, who came here Monday for a five-day visit on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the normalization of relations between China and Japan.

"Japan and China had long-term contacts in history and Japan was deeply influenced by China in its culture. I am sure that General Secretary Jiang's visit will benefit mutual understanding between the two peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries," Akihito said.

Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, said he was very pleased to meet the emperor.

"I had very good talks with Prime Minister Miyazawa yesterday and we reached consensus on a wide range of issues of bilateral relations and international questions of mutual concern," Jiang said.

"With our joint efforts, this visit will help promote the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries in various fields and enhance the traditional friendship between the two peoples."

During the meeting, the emperor also expressed his thanks for the invitation to him and Empress Michiko to visit China.

Jiang said he was looking forward to the China visit by the emperor and the empress.

Present at the luncheon were Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Director Wen Jiabao of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and Minister Li Lanqing of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

On the Japanese side were Crown Prince Naruhito, Prince Akishinonomiya and Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa.

Vows To 'Keep Hong Kong Thriving'

HK0704034592 Hong Kong *THE STANDARD*
in English 7 Apr 92 p A-1

[By Stanley Leung]

[Text] Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin pledged in Tokyo yesterday to keep Hong Kong thriving after it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, a Japanese official said.

In a meeting following the Chinese leader's arrival in Tokyo on a five-day visit, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa asked Mr Jiang that China maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, the official said.

"It is the Chinese government's resolute policy to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity," Mr Jiang was quoted as telling Mr Miyazawa.

Mr Jiang rejected as interference in internal affairs the U.S. position that the issue of human rights hampers relations between the two countries.

At a press conference in Beijing before he left for Japan, Mr Jiang yesterday dismissed speculation that the Chinese leadership was about to undergo a shake-up.

He said there was no need to change the composition of the 14-member Politburo.

A major political shake-up is widely expected during the forthcoming 14th party congress scheduled for the end of the year.

Mr Jiang said the Politburo was unanimous on the need for faster economic reforms.

"All Politburo members are agreed on this point...there is no such thing as the need to change the composition of the Politburo," he said.

The party chief said China had no intention of reversing its finding that the 1989 prodemocracy movement was an anti-government revolt.

'Small-Scale Protests' in Tokyo

HK0704030492 Hong Kong *SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 7 Apr 92 p 10

[Text] On the first day of its visit to Tokyo, the delegation of Communist Party chief Mr Jiang Zemin was greeted by small-scale protests by right-wing Japanese groups.

A score of sound trucks screaming anti-communist and anti-Chinese slogans circulated in central Tokyo.

The Japanese police have deployed more than 31,000 staff to protect Mr Jiang and the Chinese ministers travelling with him.

Security concerns were heightened yesterday as a man armed with a knife attempted to dash through the gates of Prime Minister Mr Kiichi Miyazawa's official residence.

The man, who identified himself as Ryosuke Ogata, 21, was overpowered and arrested by police before he could approach the Prime Minister.

One officer speculated he belonged to a rightist group.

It could not be confirmed whether the attack was linked to Mr Jiang's visit.

Last month, political strongman Mr Shin Kanemaru, was also the target of an assassination attempt.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Sihanouk Arrives as Head of SNC Delegation

OW0704112292 Beijing *XINHUA* in English
1112 GMT 7 Apr 92

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia, leading an SNC delegation, arrived here this afternoon for a three-day official visit to China, which will formally start on April 9.

In a written statement issued upon arrival at the airport, Sihanouk said the trip is of historic significance, for this is the first official visit by an SNC delegation to China after peace, national unity and sovereignty were restored in Cambodia.

He expressed the belief that the visit will help further strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation

between China and Cambodia, and will be conducive to a complete implementation of the peace treaty signed in Paris last October.

Sihanouk, noting that China had played a very important role in the peace process of Cambodia, voiced appreciation for China's selfless humanitarian aid and for its positive role in Cambodia's reconstruction.

Prince Sihanouk's entourage includes his wife Princess Monique, and SNC members Hun Sen, Khieu Samphan, Norodom Ranarith and Son Sann. Among those greeting Prince Sihanouk and his party at the airport were Chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and Minister of Labor Ruan Chongwu and Vice Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang.

Royal Observatory Reports Earthquake in Indonesia

HK0704073992 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT
7 April 92

[Text] Hong Kong, April 7 (AFP)—An intense earthquake, registering six on the Richter scale, jolted Indonesia Tuesday [7 April], the Hong Kong Royal Observatory said Tuesday.

The earthquake's epicentre was initially determined to be under the East Banda Sea off the island of Seram, about 940 kilometers (630 miles) east of Kendari, Sulawesi, it said.

The tremor hit the area at 03:43 GMT.

An earthquake measuring six on the Richter scale is capable of causing serious damage.

East Europe

Visiting Serbian Prime Minister Comments on Ties

LD0604121292 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0946 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (TANJUG)—Prime Minister of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Radoman Bozovic said today Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Zou Jiahua had reaffirmed that China would not accept secessionism as well as China's stand on Yugoslavia as a subject of international law and on the will of those who accept the country's continuity [sentence as received].

The Yugoslav republics Serbia and Montenegro have decided to continue to live in the common state, Yugoslavia, open for all Yugoslav republics which want co-existence.

Bozovic said that during his meeting with Zou Jiahua today China's principled stand was confirmed, based on the nonacceptance of secessionism and the need to seek the solution of the Yugoslav crisis through a political dialogue between the peoples and the republics. The Serbian prime minister is on a several-day visit to China.

China reiterated that the participation of the international community in the process of resolving the Yugoslav crisis, as well as the activities of the UN Security Council and peace-keeping troops, should be in accord with the principles of international law, Bozovic said. China believes that a possible legalization of a precedent or of an extorted solution would endanger the stability of international relations in many parts of the world, Bozovic set out.

As part of its global opening, China devotes attention to various forms of cooperation with the Serbian economy, from the development of trade to investment projects and joint investments, Bozovic said. He pointed out the importance of the Chinese oil industry in supplying Serbia with oil. Serbia should find ways to compensate this deal not only through direct payments, but also in various products—farm equipment and products of machine-building industry, the Serbian prime minister said.

Poland's Walesa Meets Envoy, Stresses Cooperation

OW0704011692 Beijing XINHUA in English
0100 GMT 7 Apr 92

[Text] Warsaw, April 6 (XINHUA)—Polish President Lech Walesa said today his country was prepared to continue and expand relations with China.

His remarks came at a reception for outgoing Chinese Ambassador Pei Yuanying in Belweder Palace.

Walesa expressed the hope good relations and cooperation between the two would yield rich political and economic fruits.

A strengthening of Sino-Polish ties would benefit both sides, he said.

Walesa also agreed to visit China if he had the chance.

Pei Yuanying will leave for China on April 9.

Political & Social

Police Stop Students From Going to Monument*HK0604031092 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
6 Apr 92 p 8*

[“Special dispatch”: “Two Groups of Beijing University and Qinghua University Students Were Urged To Leave Tiananmen Square”]

[Text] Beijing—On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the April 5th Tiananmen incident, two groups of students from Beijing and Qinghua Universities attempted to march toward the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square but were “persuaded” to leave by armed police. This was the third group of students appearing in Tiananmen Square subsequent to those in the Ching Ming Festival two days ago.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, 27 Qinghua University students, holding small banners on which “In Memory of Revolutionary Martyrs” were written, attempted to march toward the Monument to the People's Heroes in Tiananmen Square but were stopped by a group of armed police. The students left peacefully after having their names registered. Later, another group of students from Beijing University, numbering 10 or so, also experienced the same “treatment.” When the armed police were carrying out “investigation,” a public security officer videotaped the entire process.

Jiang Zemin: No Plans for Politburo Reshuffle*HK0704022092 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 7 Apr 92 p 10*

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam]

[Text] Patriarch Mr Deng Xiaoping's anti-leftist campaign will not immediately result in a high-level reshuffle, party chief Mr Jiang Zemin has hinted.

Speaking yesterday before his departure for Tokyo, Mr Jiang said the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party was “united” and there would not be any personnel changes in the politburo.

And while Mr Deng has pressed for an early solution to the “question of Zhao Ziyang”, Mr Jiang indicated yesterday that investigations into the “crimes” of the ousted party chief were still incomplete.

Premier Mr Li Peng, widely criticised by legislators for failing to toe the “Deng Xiaoping line”, yesterday reiterated his old agenda that “stability” was of the utmost importance.

Mr Jiang said there was no need to change the composition of the politburo because the party was united.

“There is a consensus to further promote the reform process and the open door policy, and to further develop our economy,” he said. “All the politburo members agree on these points”.

The party boss added the party had no intention of altering its verdict on the Tiananmen Square incident.

“Several years have passed since the Tiananmen events of June 1989... we have no intention of producing another resolution or decision,” he said.

The leadership had been “consistent in our views and our opinions”, he said. Anything else was simply “the guess of the people in the West”.

Concerning Mr Zhao's fate, Mr Jiang said, “the investigation into his case is something belonging to the internal affairs of the party”.

He said, “sooner or later we will come to a conclusion” and the investigation would be stopped.

Political sources in Beijing said Mr Jiang's statements were an indication that Mr Deng's campaign against the leftists, or Maoist hard-liners, still faced difficulties.

During his tour of the south early this year, the patriarch criticised 10 leading leftists and hinted that he wanted them removed.

“Jiang Zemin is saying there will be no high-level personnel changes before the 14th party congress late this year,” a source said.

The source added that while Mr Deng was opposed to altering the verdict on Tiananmen Square, he had pushed for an early solution to the Zhao question.

Moreover, investigations into the Zhao case had been completed more than a year ago, but the hard-liners were reluctant to publicise the results because Mr Zhao had been cleared of major “crimes” like splitting the party.

Meanwhile, Mr Li, who has been criticised for failing to uphold such Deng values as fast-paced growth and fighting leftism, is sticking to his conservative agenda.

In a meeting with international experts yesterday, Mr Li concentrated on his concern for “promoting stability”, or a moderate level of growth coupled with tight political control.

He cited “a long-term political situation of stability” as the major criterion for China's development.

Also yesterday, the official media quoted leftist party elder Mr Li Xiannian, who had been bed-ridden since late last year, as offering his support for the Three Gorges hydro-electric project.

Mr Li said nothing about either reform or fighting leftism.

'Rumors' of Zhao 'Comeback' Persist

HK0704011792 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese
No 177, 5 Apr 92 pp 43-44

[Article by Meng Lin (1322 3829): "Will Zhao Ziyang Be Rehabilitated?"]

[Text] Will Zhao Ziyang be rehabilitated? Rumors about this have persisted among various overseas media, while within the CPC, a high level debate about Zhao Ziyang rages....

The possibility of rehabilitation for former CPC General Secretary Zhao Ziyang has been a focus of attention of overseas media. Numerous rumors persist. The fact is that within the CPC high levels, views differ on the nature of the problem of Zhao Ziyang and there has been ceaseless debate whether or not Zhao Ziyang should be rehabilitated and allowed to resume work.

The following are excerpts of within-the-party speeches by some noted CPC political figures giving their evaluations on Zhao Ziyang.

Wang Renzhi Stresses "Line Struggle"

When Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] members in Beijing asked in mid-February this year if Zhao Ziyang would be rehabilitated and appear at the CPC 14th Party Congress or after the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC], Wang Renzhong, then chairman of the Seventh CPPCC (who died on 16 March of illness) said: I think there is no basis for Zhao Ziyang's rehabilitation and resuming work again. He has grown old. Moreover, the party is not entertaining such an idea. He (Zhao Ziyang) is not asking to come out and work again as outside reports make out. Anyway, he is enjoying a living standard better than that of those at the ministerial level. He also travelled overseas last year.

CPC Propaganda Department head Wang Renzhi said at a department meeting in December last year: Opinions within the party remain divided on exposing, criticizing, and dealing with the Zhao Ziyang problem. In early 1987, Zhao Ziyang criticized Hu Yaobang for allowing bourgeois liberalization to grow unchecked but Zhao himself was involved in bourgeois liberalization, corruption, and super-privileges within the party. Zhao Ziyang would have been forced to resign had he worked in a capitalist country. This was a struggle of organization and lines.

Song Renqiong, Central Advisory Commission vice chairman, told his spring festival visitors: Central authorities' handling of Zhao Ziyang is correct. Personally, I think it is a little late. Comrade Xiaoping intended to give him another chance but we were all against it, so was the Political Bureau. Very early on I had told Xiaoping Zhao Ziyang had made very serious mistakes and was responsible for many corruption cases within the party. As a general secretary, he formed small coteries and discriminated against and dealt blows to veteran

comrades and those upholding Marxism. Who did he represent? He represented people within and without the party and engaged in bourgeois liberalization.

Wang Zhen Accused Zhao Ziyang of Being a "Double-Dealer"

Peng Zhen, a CPC veteran who is fading out of the political arena, said at a regular senior CPC leaders' party meeting early this year: Comrades Zhao Ziyang's and Hu Yaobang's mistakes differed in their nature and extent. The hearing and investigation has ended. Central authorities' handling of Zhao Ziyang is correct, but questions of revisionism did not exist. We should not pick on his ideology and work style. After all, he has done work for the party and scored results.

State President Wang Zhen was "nursing" quietly in the hospital but still meddled in everything. Hearing word of Zhao Ziyang resuming office, he told his visitors: Who told you about Zhao Ziyang resuming office again? This is a political rumor. The central authorities have never discussed this. Very early on, I suggested expelling the person who split up the party and supported the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Keeping him in the party would only taint the party's purity. From head to toe, Zhao Ziyang is a double-dealer within the party. His coming back will represent the comeback of the representatives of bourgeois liberalization.

Li Ximing, CPC Political Bureau member and Beijing mayor, said repeatedly at municipality committee cadre meetings: The rumors, from the outside world, about Zhao Ziyang resuming office and being rehabilitated are all wishful thinking of bourgeois liberalization elements and some hostile forces for chaos and change of color in China. There was never any question about Zhao Ziyang resuming office or being rehabilitated. The central authorities have never mentioned this; and have been very cautious and serious in handling Zhao Ziyang; their help and criticism of Zhao Ziyang are comradely. The Zhao Ziyang problem is different from the Hu Qili problem in nature.

Wan Li Says Zhao Ziyang Has His Contributions

Recently, in answering some NPC Standing Committee members' and NPC deputies' questions, NPC Chairman Wan Li said: The central authorities' decisions on Comrade Zhao Ziyang's ideological reversals and mistakes in his approach to the "89" turmoil were made on the basis that the situation was worsening and were correct. The central authorities have never officially discussed if Comrade Zhao Ziyang would come back and work again. Comrade Zhao Ziyang has contributed toward the party and reform and opening up, and this has been affirmed by Comrade Xiaoping and the central authorities.

Central Advisory Commission Chairman Chen Yun said at a commission meeting last year: The real nature of the Zhao Ziyang problem is that he wanted to shift the blame from him to other central authority comrades by exploiting the trouble-making students. His words and

actions at and outside meetings were different. Such a style is very bad. I have reservations about Zhao Ziyang as general secretary or premier. I told Xiaoping and other comrades that such a person is dangerous and will make things go awry.

Central Commission for Discipline Inspection leaders recently said: The Zhao Ziyang problem has come to a conclusion and there should not be any more speculation or debate. He is an ordinary party member and also a deputy of the current NPC. He is free most of the time and leading a quiet and comfortable life.

Gao Di, RENMIN RIBAO person-in-charge, said at a RENMIN RIBAO cadre meeting early this year: There are still people overseas and in domestic society hoping for Zhao Ziyang's rehabilitation and reappearance. To know the answer, we need only look at the kind of people who are entertaining such hopes. The central authorities' decisions were unanimously passed after discussion.

Propaganda Body: Deng Coverage Not 'Pressure'

HK0604071592 Hong Kong CHING CHI JIH PAO
in Chinese 4 Apr 92 p 3

[By staff reporter Yin Yan-chao (1433 1750 6389): "CPC Propaganda Department Says Making Reports on Deng's Remarks by Mass Media Does Not Mean Exerting Pressure on Government"]

[Text] Beijing 4 Apr (CHING CHI JIH PAO)—The recent coverage on Deng Xiaoping's remarks and inspection tour of Shenzhen by the mass media at home does not mean pressure is being exerted on the government, Zeng Jianhui, CPC Central Propaganda Department deputy director, stated. He added, whether Deng Xiaoping is in office or not, his concept of reform and opening up plays a very important role in guiding work of the entire state and government.

The mass media's recent large-scale coverage of Deng Xiaoping's tour of southern provinces has nothing to do with propagating "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth" some years ago, Zeng said before yesterday's National People's Congress session. He concluded that was simply normal news work; XINHUA NEWS AGENCY might have found the matter interesting after reading the Shenzhen press, and decided that it should be recommended to other people for study; and that was how it was relayed.

Peng Zhen Declares Support for Deng Position

HK0604090792 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
6 Apr 92 p 8

[“Special dispatch”: “Names of Chen Yu, Wang Zhen, and Song Renqiong Not Mentioned by Mainland Media Before and After NPC Session”]

[Text] According to news from Beijing, Peng Zhen, now 90 years old, one of the “eight elder statesmen” of the

CPC, officially declared his position in support of Deng Xiaoping's line of reform and opening up to the outside world. So far, among the “eight party elder statesmen,” the attitude of Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, and Li Xiannian toward Deng Xiaoping's line has remained unchanged.

The word that Peng Zhen made know his position in support of Deng Xiaoping was revealed through the official Central Television Station and XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. It has been reported that after hearing the briefing given by Wang Tingdong, chairman of the Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the discussion they had at the NPC [National People's Congress] session, Peng Zhen said: “Comrade Xiaoping said we must uphold ‘one center, two basic points.’ This is the CPC's basic line. Our economic work is quite satisfactory, but the efforts we have exerted in this area are still not enough. We must concentrate our efforts on accelerating economic construction and make it more successful. At the same time, we should persist in grasping things with two hands. If we continue to do our work in a practical manner, difficulties can be surmounted in the long run. Reform and opening up are meant to develop and liberate productive forces. We must take persistent efforts in carrying out reform and opening up to the outside world. We should not waver for 100 years.”

By wholly quoting the contents of Deng Xiaoping's talks during his southern tour, undoubtedly Peng Zhen declared his position citing Deng Xiaoping's line.

So far, of the CPC “eight elder statesmen” including Deng Xiaoping, namely, Yang Shangkun, Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, Li Xiannian, Song Renqiong, Bo Yibo, and Peng Zhen, with the exception of Yang Shangkun, Bo Yibo, and Peng Zhen, the remaining “four elder statesmen” have not yet made known their positions.

The names of Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, and Song Renqiong were not mentioned by the mainland media throughout the NPC session. Although a XINHUA account said that Li Xiannian, president of the CPPCC [Chinese Peoples' Political Consultative Conference] National Committee who was on leave and absent from the CPPCC session, encouraged Hubei Province to do a good job of supporting the Three Gorges Project, the account did not mention any talk by Li Xiannian about Deng's line currently being implemented.

In fact, of the “eight elder statesmen” of the CPC, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, and Li Xiannian are called “four senior party elders,” of whom Chen Yun was a member of the CPC Political Bureau as early as in 1934; Peng Zhen became a Political Bureau member in 1945; and Deng Xiaoping was by-elected Political Bureau member 10 years after Peng Zhen at the Fifth Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee.

In August 1945, when Peng Zhen was secretary of the CPC Northeast China Bureau and political commissar of

the Northeast China United Army, Chen Yun was deputy secretary of the Northeast China Bureau.

'Inside Story' of Political Bureau Meeting

HK0604062092 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese
No 177, 5 Apr 92 p 41

[Article by Ming Ping (2494 5493): "Inside Story of CPC Political Bureau's Meeting in March"]

[Text] The CPC Political Bureau called a full session in Beijing on 9-10 March to earnestly discuss several important issues on China's reform and opening up. The meeting stressed: It is imperative to firmly grasp the basic line, which should not be shaken in the next hundred years; it is necessary to guard against rightist influences, but the more so to prevent "leftism"; to judge whether an undertaking bears the surname of "capitalism" or "socialism," the important point is to see whether or not it is conducive to boosting the comprehensive national strength of a socialist country and improving the people's living standards. In actual fact, it precisely stresses implementation of Deng Xiaoping's line.

How did the Political Bureau arrive at such decision-making? Sources from Beijing had it that at the first-day meeting on 9 March, General Secretary Jiang Zemin relayed Deng Xiaoping's remarks in Beijing after his inspection tour of southern provinces. Political Bureau member Yang Shangkun delivered a speech, too; discussion followed, and a decision was made.

Jiang Zemin Relayed Deng Xiaoping's Remarks

Jiang summarized Deng's remarks after his return to Beijing into five points:

1. The Political Bureau should keep in step and grasp well the party's basic line. The party's basic line cannot be changed, nor can it be amended, nor be shaken in the next hundred years. It is imperative to grasp the opportunity to accelerate reform.

2. The chief inner-party danger is "leftism," which must be guarded against. It is imperative to guard against the repeated and old practice of pursuing things "leftist" under the pretext of fighting rightist influences inside the party. The party has experienced the bitter lesson of excessiveness marked by great self-destruction in repudiating rightist influences without restraint. Some leading comrades suffered from it, but now they themselves are committing "leftist" errors.

3. In implementing the one center, one should be bold in experimenting and breaking fresh ground when the goal is laid, and not be afraid of making mistakes. No reformers and leading members are free of mistakes, and Marxists are not afraid of making mistakes; if they should make mistakes, they will correct them and go on trying to make progress; they should not fear being labelled "taking the capitalist road," and "pursuing capitalism."

4. The whole party and country should propagate in depth and earnestly implement the party's basic line. Some departments and localities, especially Central departments should take lessons to make up; but such lessons will not help certain departments, and readjustment and reshuffle are called for under such circumstances. And

5. Beginning today, it is necessary to start doing a good job of readjusting leading bodies organizationally. It is imperative to remove those leading members from office who have fallen behind the situation and have no desire to make progress, but have many problems thus assuring a new situation in socialist construction to welcome in the CPC 14th National Congress.

Yang Shangkun Calls for the Whole Party To Subject to the Core

At the meeting, Yang Shangkun emphatically indicated: The aim of the meeting lies in reaffirming the party's basic line to make further study and arrangements for the new situation in reform and opening up. He hoped that the participants of the meeting would have a comprehensive grasp of Deng Xiaoping's concept of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. He added: The whole party, be they members of the leading bodies, or old comrades retired, must subject to the party leadership and the leadership of the Central Committee with Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core. **Comrade Xiaoping stresses: People who have different opinions may reserve them; it is normal to have differences in opinions, but opposition in action is not allowed.** Attaching importance to consciousness and party spirit is the basic Marxist organizational principle. Anyone who fails to achieve this point is no communist!

The Political Bureau has adopted the form of a full session to study and discuss major issues that have a bearing on the whole situation, and made a decision to reaffirm its basic line to the whole world; such practice has been rare since the CPC took office. Thus, we can see, Deng Xiaoping's line has already won victory inside the CPC.

Article Views Yao Yilin's Resignation From Posts

HK0604093592 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese
No 177, 5 Apr 92 p 46

[Article by Chen Shao-Pin (7115 0783 6333): "Yao Yilin Has Tendered His Resignation"]

[Text] Admission To Committing Formalism

At a gathering of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in early March, Yao Yilin, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, made one more self-criticism, admitting for the first time that he stuck to old conventions in his work and made the mistake of adhering to rigid rules and instructions, and requested to retire from leading posts. The following is part of the contents of Yao Yilin's self-criticism.

Yao Yilin said: In my work over the past few years, especially when in charge of specific jobs in the State Council and when formulating policies, I have practiced some sort of unrealistic formalism consciously or unconsciously, and made the mistake of sticking to rigid rules and instructions. I have not been open enough in my thinking, and have not taken broad enough steps. Fear and lack of confidence have troubled me. What has guided me is seeking progress, reform, and quick development amid stability. As for the criticisms and opinions on me by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and comrades within the party, I have gone through the process of not knowing them, knowing them, examining myself, and then understanding them.

Says Will Do His Best to Last Minute

At the gathering, Yao Yilin submitted a letter of resignation, requesting the CPC Central Committee to approve his resignation from the posts of member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee, member of the Political Bureau, and vice premier of the State Council. At the meeting, Yao Yilin gave a short self-explanation, saying: Over the past two years or more, political stability, solidarity within the party, social stability, a thriving market, and the development of the economy according to law explain that the party's line, principles, and policies are correct, and also that the successors in the party are grown-up. They do a more satisfactory job than people of our generation. They are energetic, full of vitality, knowledgeable, and far-sighted, I should retire sooner to help with some other work, and sum up the positive and negative experiences of my work. He said: Before the CPC Central Committee approves my resignation, as an old comrade who has been educated by the party for more than 50 years, I will use my limited strength to do more concrete jobs for the party's development. I will carefully pass my duties to the successor and do my best to the last minute.

Yao Yilin also said: I fully support and coordinate with the CPC Central Committee with Jiang Zemin as the core and the State Council led by Li Peng, and will contribute as much as a party member should to the comprehensive and correct implementation of the basic line of one center, two basic points as formulated by the CPC Central Committee.

According to informed sources, Yao Yilin has already made three self-criticisms within the CPC, but the party is not yet satisfied with them. That was one of the reasons Yao Yilin decided to retire earlier.

Reportage Views Work From Recent NPC Session

Resolution on Li Peng Report

OW0304205192 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1034 GMT 3 Apr 92

[Resolution of the Fifth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress on the Government Work Report adopted on 3 April]

[Text] Beijing, 3 April (XINHUA)—The Fifth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress deliberated the Government Work Report delivered by Premier Li Peng on behalf of the State Council. The session noted: Thanks to the joint efforts of people's governments at all levels and people of all nationalities throughout the nation, our country has achieved world-renowned results in socialist construction. The report's summation of work in the past year conforms to reality, and the future tasks and plans outlined in it are feasible. The session has decided to approve the report.

The session noted: Steadfastly implementing the CPC's basic line—characterized by the central task of economic construction and adherence to the four cardinal principles, reform, and openness—is the fundamental guarantee for realizing the strategic objectives of our country's socialist modernization drive. This must be maintained without the slightest hesitation over an extended period. Emphasis must be placed on the central task of economic construction; favorable opportunities must be seized, and all positive factors must be rallied. Efforts must be focused on developing the national economy quickly.

The session noted: Reform and openness is the only way for liberating and developing social productive forces. Efforts should be made to further emancipate the mind, to persist in proceeding from reality, to speed up reform and openness, to remove all types of interference, and to guard against rightist and particularly "leftist" deviations. All initiatives that are conducive to developing socialist social productive forces, to enhancing our country's overall national strength, and to improving the people's living standards should be implemented boldly; experiences in this respect should be summed up constantly. All attainments achieved by human society in civilization should be absorbed and drawn on courageously, as should advanced operating and management methods practiced in various countries in the present-day world. The economic means of planning and market should be employed to create a socialist economic system that is full of life and vigor and to promote the development of a socialist commodity economy. The country should be opened wider to the outside world; economic, trade, scientific, and technological cooperation and cultural exchanges with other countries should be developed to achieve a new level in opening up to the outside world.

The session argued: The State Council and local people's governments at all levels must firmly implement various jobs in accordance with the tasks outlined in the "Government Work Report" approved by this session. They should energetically develop the rural economy, work hard to improve state-run large and medium-scale enterprises, and actively promote the development of educational, scientific, and technological programs. They should also earnestly implement the fundamental national policies of family planning, rational land utilization, and environmental protection; promote national

defense modernization; strengthen socialist spiritual civilization and the socialist democratic legal system; improve overall public order; intensify efforts to build clean government; and consolidate and develop political stability and unity. They should conscientiously enforce the law on regional autonomy for minority areas, foster unity and common prosperity among various nationalities, separate government and business functions, realistically transform government functions, streamline administration, improve their work style, guard against formalism and bureaucratism, work in a down-to-earth manner, and improve efficiency.

The session noted: The 1990's are an important period for advancing the grand cause of reunifying the motherland. In accordance with the principle of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems," we will work steadfastly for the active promotion of the grand cause of reunification and for the motherland's early realization in association with our compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan as well as Chinese nationals residing abroad.

The session noted: As in the past, we should implement an independent foreign policy of peace, develop relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, oppose hegemonism and power politics, and continue to make due contributions to promoting world peace and development.

The session urged people of all nationalities throughout the country to work in high spirits and in unity, to make arduous struggles and enterprising pioneer efforts, and to continue along the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Newspaper on Amended Report

HK0404061992 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO
in Chinese 4 Apr 92 pp 1,2

["Special Article" by staff reporter Kung Shuang-yin (7255 7175 0603): "Amended Government Work Report"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (WEN WEI PO)—The Fifth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] ended this afternoon. Prime Minister Li Peng's government work report was passed by an overwhelming majority with 2,583 delegates in favor.

According to information provided by the Secretariat of the session, 150 amendments have been made to the government work report passed by the session.

After the closing of the session, our reporters talked with some delegates, asking them about their views on the government work report which had been passed. Some delegates stated that although the report was not perfect, it was much better than the draft submitted on 16 March.

Li Yining's View

Li Yining, professor of economics of Beijing University, stated: The report has absorbed the opinions of delegates, and has more explicitly embodied the ideas of Deng Xiaoping's remarks made during his trip to southern China. The majority of delegates hold such a view.

During his southern trip, Deng Xiaoping said: "We must stick to the line, guiding principle, and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The key lies in upholding 'one center, two basic points.' This basic line must be in effect for 100 years. We must never waver in this regard."

Although the former report expounded such view, it was not sufficient. It only stated: Since the party basic line of "one center, two basic points" "conforms with popular will, and enjoys popular support, it must persist for a long time." In the government work report passed today, the following sentences are added to this part: "We must never waver in this regard for 100 years," and "in the future, we must implement this line in a firmer and more accurate and comprehensive manner."

During his southern trip, Deng Xiaoping stressed: Rightist deviations can ruin socialism, and so can "leftist" deviations. China must watch out for rightist deviations, but the most important thing is to guard against "leftism."

The Content of Guarding Against "Leftism" Is Added

While discussing the former government work report, delegates made a sharp response because the idea of guarding against "leftism" was not mentioned. The government work report passed today has absorbed delegates' view. The following sentences are added to the subslug in the third part "Speed Up the Pace of Reform, and Expand Opening up": "The key to speeding up reform and opening up lies in further increasing the conscientiousness of leading cadres at all levels in implementing the party basic line. They must watch out for rightists deviations, but the most important thing is to guard against 'leftism'."

During his southern tour, Deng Xiaoping said: Planned economy does not equate to socialism; whereas market economy does not equate to capitalism. Planned economy and market economy are both economic means.

The former report only quoted: "Planned economy and market economy are economic means." An amendment is now made by adding the following sentence to it: "They are not a sign for making a distinction between socialism and capitalism." The report has thus more explicitly reflected Deng Xiaoping's idea, and removed a major ideological obstacle which impeded China's economy for a long time.

With regard to the pace of economic construction, the following sentence is added: "If work in various aspects

can be done in a still better way this year, there will be a more solid foundation for accelerating economic development in the last three years of the Eighth 'Five-Year Plan'." This newly added sentence indicates that as long as there is a good economic efficiency, it is possible to speed up the pace of development.

The Issues of Education

In addition, during the session, since delegates raised many opinions and proposals on the issues of education, including the important status of education in the national economy, increase of investment in education, improvement of teachers' status and treatment, and other measures, some important contents are added to the amended report, which include: Developing scientific and technological undertaking and enhancing the quality of laborers is a "program of fundamental importance for socialist modernization"; "a good practice of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education must be formed in the whole society," and "investment in education must be increased, and conditions for running schools must be improved." Thus the issues of education are more satisfactorily handled.

In the report passed today, changes in wordings with regard to the issue of cultural undertakings have arrested people's attention. The former report said: "We must promote the development of various cultural undertakings. While grasping readjustment and consolidation with one hand, we must grasp bringing about a prosperous literature and artistic undertaking with the other. We must persist in 'eliminating pornography,' and further strengthen the construction of cultural facilities." The following revisions are made in this part: "We must further strengthen the management of the cultural market and the construction of cultural facilities to actively promote the prosperity of various cultural undertakings." In addition, the former report stressed: "Press, publication, radio, and television undertakings must persist in propaganda by positive example." In the report passed by the session, "persist in propaganda by positive example" is crossed out.

Opinions of Army Delegates

In accordance with the opinions of the Army delegates, the following contents are added to the report: "We must further develop science and technology for national defense, and do well in the building of national defense reserve forces, including people's militia reserve force, among others. We must strengthen border and coastal defense work, and enhance all people's sense of national defense, and rely on the masses to protect well military facilities."

In accordance with delegates' views, many other amendments are also made in the report, including: "We must actively exploit those rich resources in the central and western parts to promote economic development in these regions;" "Implementing share-holding system...is beneficial to promoting changes in mechanisms," and so on.

In the part connected with future tasks, the following content is added: "After this session, acting according to the spirit of firmly grasping work in a down-to-earth manner, the State Council and governments at all levels must further study and formulate specific policies and take forceful measures to ensure the fulfillment of various tasks."

Beijing TV on NPC Closing

OW0404172192

[Editorial report] Beijing Central Television Program One Network in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 April broadcasts, as the lead item in its regular "National News Hookup" program, a seven-minute announcer-read video report on the closing of the Fifth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 3 April.

Video opens with a pan shot of the hall, slowly zooming to focus on Wan Li, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and executive chairman of today's meeting who, according to the announcer, presides over the closing. Other executive chairmen seen seated in the front row on the rostrum are, on the left side of Wan Li, Peng Chong, Seypidin Aze, Yan Jici, Ye Fei, Ni Zhifu, Fei Xiaotong, and Lei Jieqiong; and on the right side of Wang Li, Nagpoi Ngawang Jigme, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, Chen Muhua, Sun Qimeng, and Wang Hanbin.

As the announcer reads the names of leaders, camera pans leaders seated in the second on the rostrum, with Jiang Zemin in the middle. On his left side are, in the following order, Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Song Ping, Qin Jiwei, Zhu Rongji, Bo Yibo, Liu Huaqing, and Yang Baibing; on his right side are, in the following order, Yao Yilin, Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Wu Xueqian, Ding Guangen, Zou Jiahua, and Wen Jiabao.

According to the announcer, the session adopts a resolution on Premier Li Peng's report on the work of the government, approving the report because its summation of work in the past year conforms to reality and its outline of future tasks and plans are feasible. The announcer cites the report as saying: "Reform and openness is the only way for liberating and developing social productive forces. Efforts should be made to further emancipate the mind, persist in proceeding from reality, and speed up reform and openness. Efforts should also be made to remove all types of interference and guard against rightist but mainly leftist deviations. All initiatives that are conducive to developing socialist social productive forces, enhancing our country's overall national strength, and improving the people's living standards should be implemented boldly; experiences in this respect should be summed up constantly." The report, the announcer says, calls on people of all nationalities throughout the country to unite, work hard and in an enterprising and pioneering spirit, and continue to advance along the path of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The session also adopts, according to the announcer, resolutions on the implementation of the 1991 national economic and social development plan and on the 1992 national economic and social development plan, on the execution of the 1991 state budget and the 1992 budget, and on the Three Gorges Project. It approves a law on deputies to the national and local people's congresses, a trade union law, and a law for protecting women's rights and laws. It also adopts a decision on the quota and election of deputies to the Eighth NPC, as well as resolutions on the work reports of the NPC Standing Committee, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

As the announcer continues to read the report, camera alternately shows close shots of leaders and pans deputies, listening and applauding occasionally.

The video ends with pan shots of all leaders and deputies standing at attention while the national anthem is played.

Yang Shangkun Promulgates New Laws

OW0704083692 Beijing XINHUA in English
0808 GMT 7 Apr 92

[Text] Beijing, April 7 (XINHUA)—Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, has announced the promulgation of the following laws which were all passed April 3 by the Fifth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress:

"The Law on Deputies to the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses at Various Levels" and "the Trade Union Law of the People's Republic of China" came into force upon promulgation.

"The Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests" will come into effect October 1, 1992.

Daily Says 'Leftist' Influence Main Danger

HK2403011792 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0952 GMT 22 Mar 92

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—"Leftist" influence remains the primary danger today; to quicken the steps of reform, it is imperative to be more thorough in fighting "leftist" influence, states a signed article by Ye Qiu [0673 4428] carried in GONGREN RIBAO [WORKER'S DAILY] not long ago.

The article says "leftist" things are deep-rooted in China, and not likely to be rooted out within a short period. Even today, in some people's minds, whenever "allowing some people and some places to get rich first" is talked about, they believe it spells "polarization"; whenever the development of commodity economy and issuing shares are talked of, they believe them to be developing capitalism; at the mere mention of importing foreign funds and running foreign-funded enterprises, they see it as importing the exploitation system; and at the mere mention of opening up, they believe it to be worshipping

and having blind faith in things foreign. Obviously, without breaking with such ossified and conservative concepts stemming from bookishness, the progress of reform would be impossible.

The author holds the view that existing production relations and the ossified economic pattern are largely the offspring of "leftist" influence, which must be reformed. "Leftist" influence is deep-rooted, with very strong effects, and "leftist" interference remains the major roadblock to reform. In the course of the new structure replacing the old, such people will always resort to old ways for solutions to problems which surface, because the old ways are short cuts to them, and most handy at that, which easily creates a climate.

The author says fighting "leftist" interference involves greater difficulties than correcting mistakes of rightist deviation. Such "leftist" influence not only occupied a dominant place for a very long time in CPC history, but also bewildered many people with its gilded signboards bearing the characters "revolution." For a long time, "leftist" influence has been regarded in some people's minds as a matter of method, and rightist deviation as a matter of one's stand; thus, "leftist" influence is better than rightist deviation. Consequently, "leftist" influence being preferable to rightist deviation has become many people's doctrine. In fact, the essence of rightist deviation lies in negating the four cardinal principles; likewise, "leftist" influence runs counter to the four cardinal principles. Both "leftist" influence and rightist deviation involve a matter of position, and they are the two extremes of the same thing. In nature, they both run counter to and negate Marxism and socialism.

The author says that today, some people find it a problem to accept the idea that "leftist" influence is the primary danger and that the main task is to fight "leftist" influence. Such sentiments and spiritual state are out of line with the thinking, feelings and understanding of the overwhelming majority of cadres and masses working on the forefront of reform and opening up. Some people fear fighting "leftist" influence, and such a mind set is connected with the fact that "leftist" ideas and habits continue to work in their minds, and shows that many "leftist" factors are still there. From now on, the ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization should be resolved any time they surface, but still greater efforts should be exerted to overcome the ossified practice of "leftist" influence.

Officials View Topic of Spiritual Civilization

Li Ruihuan in Guangdong

HK2303140392 Guangzhou Guangdong People's
Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Mar 92

[Text] While inspecting Nanhai County in Guangdong [date not given], Li Ruihuan, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee and Secretariat member, pointed out: In the course of accelerating

economic construction and reform, we should promote cultural and ideological progress in a down-to-earth manner.

Accompanied by provincial party committee Secretary Xie Fei, Li Ruihuan visited the two culturally advanced villages (Lishui) Village and (Dazhou) Village in (Lishui) Town, Nanhai County, and held informal discussions with leading comrades of Nanhai County, Foshan City, and with cadres and the masses of (Lishui) Town. He fully reaffirmed the achievements by these localities in promoting cultural and ideological progress. He expressed the hope they would evaluate their experience and continue to work hard to scale new heights.

During the discussions, Li Ruihuan pointed out that our efforts to promote cultural and ideological progress must go hand in hand with those to promote material progress, providing the latter with spiritual motive force and intellectual support, to expedite economic construction and reform and opening. We must carry forward China's fine cultural tradition in line with the actual conditions of the country and specific localities and with the masses' aspirations. In so doing, we must give expression to the essential features of socialism, create advanced ideology and ethics, and establish new, harmonious one-on-one relations. It is necessary to have faith in and rely upon the broad masses of people and bring their wisdom and strength into full play so everyone will voluntarily take part in the campaign to promote cultural and ideological progress.

He said: The key to promoting cultural and ideological progress lies in the leadership attaching great importance to the work. They must personally lend a hand in the work, place a firm grip on the work, deepen their understanding of the importance of the work, work out effective measures, improve relevant rules and regulations, build up a closely knit organization, and work in a down-to-earth manner. In sum, in promoting cultural and ideological progress, we must avoid formalism and try to achieve substantial results.

Li Ruihuan inspected the Shantou Special Economic Zone and Chaozhou City on 15 and 16 March respectively.

Propaganda Head's Views

*HK3003103892 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO
in Chinese 23 Mar 92 p 1*

[By Zhong Mei (0022 2734): "During Inspecting Guangdong, Wang Renzhi Stresses Need to Build Spiritual Civilization at Grass-Roots Level"]

[Text] From 16 through 22 March, Comrade Wang Renzhi, director of the CPC Central Propaganda Department, inspected the propaganda and ideological work and the construction of two civilizations in urban neighborhoods, enterprises, and rural townships and villages of Guangzhou, Shantou, Chaozhou, and Foshan cities of this province.

During his inspection tour, Wang Renzhi stressed that at present, a certain period of time should be used to organize cadres and the masses to conscientiously study and propagate Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches about building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The study of party history and party building theory should always be linked with the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches, and the party's line, principles, and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee should thus be profoundly understood. The line, principles, and policies were formulated on the basis of correctly summing up our party's historical experience, so they did not come easily. Wang Renzhi also stressed that while quickening the pace of reform, opening, and economic construction in light of Comrade Xiaoping's important speeches, it is also necessary to advance further the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. Wang Renzhi expressed appreciation at the experience of Guangzhou's Nanhuaxi Street and Nanhai County in developing spiritual civilization. He said: The construction of spiritual civilization must be based on the construction of material civilization, but this does not mean that material civilization's development will naturally bring along the development of spiritual civilization. Material and spiritual civilization will promote each other, and efforts should be made simultaneously to promote both sides. He also pointed out: The construction of spiritual civilization cannot remain in word of mouth, in documents, or at meetings. Instead, concrete action must be taken in grass-roots units, and advances can be made steadily. Foshan City's practice in building spiritual civilization is effective in grass-roots units. Wang Renzhi expressed the hope that Guangdong's spiritual civilization will be continuously enhanced and developed to a new stage on the basis of consolidating the previous achievements.

State Council Sets 3 Gorges Administrative Area

*OW0604105192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1038 GMT 6 Apr 92*

[Text] Wuhan, April 6 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government made a decision recently on the incorporation of the Yichang Prefecture where the planned Three Gorges Project is located into Yichang City.

The enlarged city will have seven counties, two cities and a large farm.

The city is 50 km away from the site of the planned Three Gorges Water Conservancy Project, which was approved last week by the National People's Congress.

Luo Qingquan, the newly-appointed mayor of the city, said Yichang City, which has a population of 3.9 million, will be turned into the largest hydropower city in the world.

The enlarged city is located at the junction of the upper and middle reaches of the Yangtze River in central China's Hubei Province.

New Body Set To Aid Campaign Against Drugs

OW3003153492 Beijing XINHUA in English
1441 GMT 30 Mar 92

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)—China is stepping up its campaign against illegal narcotics and drugs by establishing an expert committee on narcotics management here today.

The registered drug addicts in China, previously concentrated in the southwestern Yunnan Province and now spreading to the country's hinterlands, amounted to some 70,000, scattered over 700 counties and cities.

The expert committee, under the Ministry of Public Health, is composed of over two dozen senior experts on narcotics and drugs, who will provide guidance and technical information on the management of narcotics.

Informed sources from the Ministry of Public Health disclosed to XINHUA here today that the committee's establishment is of great significance to enhancing China's management of narcotics and conducive to China's research into related treatment and rehabilitation.

In the past few years, the sources noted, China has made earnest efforts in controlling narcotics. In Beijing, a national medicine dependency research institute, a treatment center and a national laboratory on narcotics were established.

In Kunming, capital of southwestern Yunnan Province, and its border towns like Ruili and Lancang, 160 grass-root treatment and rehabilitation centers for drug addicts were set up.

Meanwhile, monitoring stations of the illegal use of drugs were founded in six provinces and municipalities including Yunnan, Gansu, Shaanxi and Guizhou.

Numerous self-funded local drug addict rehabilitation centers were also set up, although, according to the sources, there are still some problems concerning their management and the implementation of practical ways of giving up drugs.

Vice Minister of Public Health Hu Ximing said at today's founding meeting of the expert committee that China has always been actively involved in the international effort to eliminate drugs. "The country adheres steadfastly to related conventions and shares responsibilities and duties."

"We shall impose strict control over not only drugs and narcotics, but also the making of chemical substances that are related to drug production," the vice minister said.

Olympic Games Bid Body Gives News Conference

OW0204095692 Beijing XINHUA in English
0831 GMT 2 Apr 92

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (XINHUA)—The Beijing 2000 Olympic Games Bid Committee (BOBICO) today reaffirmed its sincere desire for hosting the games, saying that it has got ready its bidding documents and set its foot down to win the bid for the 2000 Olympiad.

Giving a press conference during the current Fifth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, a strong contingent of the BOBICO staff headed by He Zhenliang expressed its sincere desire for hosting the games well and pledged the utmost efforts to popularize the Olympic movement and disseminate the Olympic spirit.

Responding to a query about China's financial resources for hosting the games, BOBICO Secretary-General Wan Siquan said that Beijing can easily amass one billion U.S. dollars or six billion yuan budgeted for preparing and operating the Olympic Games.

Wan said that the figure is not too much for a big country like China whose budget is estimated at 391.2 billion yuan in 1992.

Wan expects a 1.1 billion U.S. dollar income, including 400 million U.S. dollars from TV rights, to balance the games budget.

The budget will cover the building of a new 100,000-seat main stadium, a sports center, a gymnasium, an outdoor natatorium and a tennis court each with a seating capacity of 20,000 as well as an indoor velodrome, an equestrian park and an aquatic center for rowing and canoeing. It will also cover the building of a TV center and a press center.

He Zhenliang, BOBICO executive vice-president, told reporters that the BOBICO has done a good deal of preparations including planning, construction of public utilities and sports facilities, all resulting in a bid document which runs to 200,000 Chinese characters. The BOBICO has also made good publicity of China's bid for the Olympiad among the Chinese people, especially the young, to boost their awareness of the Olympic movement and the Olympic spirit.

He said that the current Fifth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress will also give a push for China's bid for the Olympics as well as for bolder reform and opening to the outside world.

The process of bidding for the Olympics is a product and a process of deepening reforms and opening, and the call for bolder reform and opening is in itself a powerful backing for China's bid for the Olympics.

Answering a question from a Taiwan reporter about advantages China enjoys over other bidding cities in the world, he said that China's bidding for the 2000 Olympic Games has got all-out support from the entire nation. China has the world's largest population and the

Olympic movement and spirit will get the widest possible dissemination in the world, he said. The holding of the Olympic Games in China will greatly promote the cultural exchanges between the east and the west.

Furthermore, he said, China has got extensive sympathy and support in the world in its bid for hosting the games for the first time in its 70-year history as an active member of the Olympic movement.

In addition, he said, Beijing's infrastructural and sports facilities are among the best in the world and China's tremendous power of organization as testified by the holding of the Asian Games is beyond question.

Asked how China will ensure political stability in order to host the Olympic Games, He Zhenliang told a story about a press debate among Sinologists in Switzerland when he was there on why China can attain a fast economic development and maintain social security while the rest of the world is in economic recession.

He said that the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics China is taking has ensured and will continue to ensure social and political stability and lead the Chinese people to prosperity, and this is one of the favorable conditions for China to bid for the Olympic Games.

"What is most important in bidding for the Olympic Games is not how well a country sells its intentions but how a country can ensure the complete success of the games," he added, quoting an IOC official.

On the language environment, which constitutes an obstacle to the bidding for the Olympics, Wan Siquan said that Beijing has adopted a number of measures to make it as adequate as possible.

He quoted a report from the China Language Society as saying that there are 20 million people who know English in China, a figure greater than the populations of the other bidding cities combined.

In order to create a better language environment, he noted, Beijing organized an English speech contest last year, with more than 800 people participating, and similar contests in French and Spanish are planned.

Beijing is also popularizing among all trades and services the experience of some big hotels and restaurants which award staff members who know a foreign language, in order to promote the learning of foreign languages.

The Chinese people are eager to see the 2000 Olympic Games held in China so as to make their contributions to building a peaceful and better world, He Zhenliang said.

Economic & Agricultural

Chen Jinhua Interviewed on Reform Results in 1991

OW0604135192 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese
No 1, 10 Jan 92 pp 16-18

[Interview with Chen Jinhua by staff reporter Jun Ling (1327 0134); place, date not given: "Chen Jinhua Talks About Reform"]

[Text] [Sun] In 1991, when you were in charge of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy, China basically fulfilled the goals set for the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order. During the same year, China also gradually intensified its reform efforts. Would you please give an overall evaluation of China's reform in 1991?

[Chen] In 1991, with progress made on various fronts, China's reform went very well and can be characterized as follows:

First, in the face of the changing international situation, China stuck to the socialist orientation in its reform. The party Central Committee and the State Council held one important meeting after another and issued documents in an effort to consolidate and strengthen the public-owned economy and to deepen reform in various fields. Their efforts had important economic and political ramifications.

Second, 1991's reform arrangements fitted in well with China's intermediate and long-term reform plans, thereby ensuring the continuity and stability of various major reform measures.

Third, the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order facilitated the effort to deepen reform, and vice versa, ensuring harmony between reform, development, and stability. The basic completion of the main tasks in the campaign to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order presented more relaxed conditions under which China could deepen its reform efforts. Both the state and the localities successively launched major reform measures with remarkable results.

Fourth, new progress was made in exploring ways to integrate the planned economy with market mechanisms. Unanimity in understanding was reached as to how to integrate the two, while some good experiences were achieved through practice. Equal attention was paid to perfecting the macroregulation system and transitioning from old microeconomic mechanisms to new ones on the one hand, and to nurturing markets on the other, with new developments made in both the wholesale market and the market of production elements.

[Sun] Enterprise reform was the top priority in 1991's reform. The general impression was that enterprise reform was carried out to a greater extent and at a faster pace. Would you comment on this in detail?

[Chen] In 1991, enterprise reform started out with the second round of contracts. Based on the experiences summed up from the first round of contract enterprises, the base figures and targets for the new term were set scientifically and rationally. In addition, we tried to ensure that the contract system fit organically with efforts to establish an internal economic responsibility system in enterprises and to strengthen enterprise management.

Improving large- and medium-sized state-run enterprises was the centerpiece of enterprise reform. In the wake of the Central Work Conference, various localities and departments all formulated specific implementation measures in light of their actual conditions. For example, Jilin Province selected 50 large- and medium-sized state-run enterprises to begin experimenting with flexible management and new management mechanisms. Beijing Municipality drew up 15 measures and designed six reform pilot projects to transform management mechanisms in enterprises. Shanxi Province focused on improving the external environment for large- and medium-sized state-run enterprises. These are but a few examples. By now, some large- and medium-sized enterprises have regained vitality, while others are emerging from difficulties.

[Sun] In 1991, substantial progress was made in price reform, without sharp fluctuations in the market. This can be described as significant success. How do you feel about this?

[Chen] In 1991, the selling prices of grain and edible oil that had remained unchanged for 25 years were adjusted substantially. The move was a major breakthrough. After the adjustment, the market remained steady, and reactions from various sectors were very good. After implementing plans for reforming grain prices, Guangdong, Hainan, and Fujian Provinces basically achieved parity between the buying and selling prices, thereby initiating a new mechanism in this regard. The prices of iron and steel, cement, and crude oil were adjusted modestly, and the state-controlled retail prices of sugar were freed. Both planned and unplanned prices were implemented for several products under centralized distribution. The price reform of 1991 has given us this inspiration: As long as we implement reliable policies, plan carefully, and conduct effective ideological work, we can make adjustments more palatable to the public and may avert major social disturbances.

[Sun] Remarkable headway was made in reforming the circulation system. People in the economic sector showed a special interest in the accelerated market growth. Please comment specifically on this matter.

[Chen] Reform of the circulation system in 1991 provided us with many good experiences. For instance, grain enterprises in Tianjin Municipality separately engaged in policy-oriented and normal operations, thus gaining experience in operating along two lines. Chongqing obtained experience in carrying out pilot projects

on "four decentralizations" in state-run and joint commercial enterprises. Wuxi, Shenyang, and Shijiazhuang built centers for distributing production means, thereby gaining experience in finding new ways for socializing the circulation of commodities and materials and for rationalizing the warehousing operations of enterprises. Currently, these experiences are being further improved; they have already been promoted in certain localities.

The market grew quite rapidly. In particular, further development was made in wholesale markets, leading to the formation of a preliminary three-level wholesale market system for grain consisting of the central grain wholesale market, seven regional markets, and numerous primary markets. Long-term capital markets developed quite rapidly. The volume of various negotiable securities issued and traded increased substantially.

[Sun] Housing reform affects the vital interests of thousands of households. After a lull, housing reform initiated in 1991 has once again become a hot topic. How do you view this year's housing reform?

[Chen] In 1991, the State Council issued a "Circular on Actively and Steadily Reforming the Housing System in Urban Areas." This helped speed up housing reform. Shanghai included such measures as accumulation funds and housing bonds in its housing reform plans. Jiangsu and Jiangxi formally implemented province-wide housing reform plans after the second national work conference on reforming the housing system was held in October. Tianjin Municipality, Chengdu, Taiyuan, and Changsha are developing similar plans or have implemented some of those plans. Many provinces and municipalities are making preparations prior to the implementation of housing reform plans. It can be said that the general tone has now been initially set for housing reform.

[Sun] Apart from the above-mentioned achievements, what remarkable results were attained in the reform of 1991?

[Chen] Reform of the foreign trade system was the first to be implemented in 1991. Basically, it sought to abolish export subsidies for foreign trade enterprises, allowed them to operate independently, and held them responsible for their own profits and losses. This system has now begun to function normally. Progress was also made in reforming the social security system. The State Council promulgated a "Decision on Reforming the Old-Age Insurance System for Workers and Staff Members in Enterprises," setting the principle of rationally spreading the expenses for supporting the elderly among the state, enterprises, workers, and staff members. A multilevel old-age insurance system was implemented. After having been carried out in cities and counties, overall plans for raising old-age funds are being implemented at the provincial level. Insurance coverage for people on the job waiting list was further expanded. The central bank further enhanced its regulatory and control

functions, lowered anew interest rates on deposits and loans, and improved procedures for issuing treasury bonds. Following in Shanghai's footsteps, Shenzhen established a stock exchange. Moreover, new strides were made in carrying out rural, financial, and scientific and technological reforms.

[Sun] If the reform of 1991 was implemented in conjunction with economic rectification, the reform of 1992 will become a principal task as the goal of economic rectification has been basically achieved. Please introduce the general arrangements for reform in 1992.

[Chen] The general arrangements for economic reform in 1992 include implementing the guidelines of the Central Work Conference and the decision of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, enforcing the "Enterprise Law" with the focus on improving state-run large and medium-sized enterprises, converting enterprise mechanisms, and pushing enterprises, especially state-run large and medium-sized enterprises, into the market. They also include expediting market circulation, exercising macroeconomic regulation and control, carrying out supplementary reform of the housing and social security systems, continuing to deepen rural reform, successfully carrying out major pilot reform projects, and continuing to actively seek ways to perfect the new system.

[Sun] What factors will be considered in launching several key reform initiatives?

[Chen] Enterprise reform will be primarily deepened through intensified efforts to publicize and implement the "Enterprise Law." With a view to changing enterprise operating mechanisms, enterprises will be granted independent decision-making power in production and management, and they will be pushed into the market. At present, the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy and relevant departments are studying ways to draft regulations on changing enterprise operating mechanisms.

Reform of the macroeconomic management system will focus on strengthening indirect regulation and control. It is necessary to further scale back mandatory planning, to improve measures governing planned investment, to implement a dual budget system in an all-around way, to enhance the Central Bank's regulatory and control functions, and to perfect the operating mechanisms of specialized banks.

Pricing reform will focus on appropriately readjusting the starkly unreasonable prices of major agricultural products and such important basic commodities as energy products. The good experience gained by some localities in reforming the circulation system will be promoted. Wholesale markets and markets for various elements, especially the banking market, will be developed and improved vigorously.

In accordance with the principles of unifying general policies, decentralizing policymaking, suiting measures to local conditions, and providing detailed guidance,

reform of the housing system will be pushed forward in an all-around way throughout the country. In addition, reform of the security systems for the elderly and for the unemployed will be accelerated, as will reform of the medical system.

The decision of the Eighth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee will be implemented conscientiously, rural reform deepened, and attention paid to helping economically underdeveloped areas carry out reform.

[Sun] Your briefing has given us a complete idea of new progress in carrying out reform in 1991; it clearly outlines the framework of reform in 1992. On behalf of the 7.08 million subscribers to BAN YUE TAN, I would like to express my thanks to you.

Article on Quickening Pace of Economic Reform

HK0704052592 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
28 Mar 92 p 5

[Article by Wei Jie (7614 2638) and Zhang Yu (1728 1342): "Several Points for Contemplation in Quickening the Pace of Economic Reform"]

[Text] Reform in the new period is facing new historical conditions and bears new historical characteristics, so we should select a new reform strategy. The general characteristics of the new reform strategy should include following points:

First, the task of economic reform is to break the old structure and to develop and improve a new structure.

The starting point of economic reform in the 1980s was the old structure of a planned economy based on a high degree of centralization, and the task of economic reform was to break the old structure and pave the way for the establishment of a new structure. Therefore, reform was mainly conducted in a way described as "wading across a river by groping for stones," with new steps being taken after the results of the previous steps were reviewed. The basic strategy for reform was to expand the management power of enterprises and local authorities, to leave more profits in their hands, and to give market activities free rein. However, while the old structure was being broken and the market mechanism was being introduced, it was still hard for new structural elements to take shape and hold a dominating position. This gave rise to a dual pattern marked by the coexistence of both old and new structures. With the further advance of reform, the old traditional structure is being further demolished, and elements of the new structure are gradually rising to a dominating position and are taking shape more and more concretely and clearly. Therefore, the main task of economic reform will change from breaking the old structure to improving and perfecting the new structure for the emancipation and development of the productive forces.

Second, economic reform has developed from a stage of partial advances to a stage of across-the-board advances.

The economic reform in our country in the 1980s was faced with a very complicated economic environment and a huge centralized structure, so it could only adopt a strategy of advancing partially and separately in various fields, departments, localities, and enterprises, with the focus and priority of the reform varying in different periods. Through reform over the past 10-some years, with the extensive and profound development of a commodity economy, the market mechanism has begun to play a major role, and all departments, localities, and enterprises have been brought into the orbit of the commodity economy in the course of economic operation. Enterprises, the market, and the overall structural reform have been integrated into an inseparable entity. It would be hard to take reform in any specific field as a breakthrough points of reform as a whole, and to carry out such partial reform. For example, enterprise management reform and price reform used to be taken as two breakthrough points in the economic structural reform as a whole. Now, it is difficult to just carry out reform merely in these two fields, because when enterprise management reform and price reform are carried out in depth, they will inevitably stimulate market competition, which may cause the bankruptcy of some enterprises and the temporary unemployment of some workers. If there is no effective social security system, serious social problems will arise. Therefore, the reform of the social security system will also become an important link of economic reform, and will require support from enterprise management reform, price reform, and reforms in other fields which are all well-coordinated. As another example, in the course of enterprise reform, some localities and enterprises will adopt the joint-stock system, which also needs the establishment and perfection of a stock market and the coordination of reform in all relevant fields. The integration of the economic reform has required us to act more consciously and take more sober initiatives.

Third, economic reform is developing from the stage of "clearing away the peripheral obstacles" to the stage of "capturing the central position."

Economic reform in the 1980s was focused on the measures for delegating more power and leaving more profits to enterprises and localities and the measures for introducing the market mechanism. A series of major steps was taken to reform the planning, financial, material distribution, labor, wage, and price systems; they broke the old economic structure and promoted the gradual forming of the new structure. However, some crucial issues concerning the establishment of the new structure were not properly solved because these were related widely to too many complicated factors and especially would have a major impact on people's interest relations. These unsolved issues include the property relationship between the state and enterprises, the delimitation of enterprises' property rights, the distribution of tax revenue between the central government

and local governments, and the handling of the "iron ricebowl" in the reform of the employment system. Settlement of these issues was not easy, and required full preparations. Now, the necessary conditions for solving these issues are ready on the whole, and we can begin to solve them with patient, painstaking, and indomitable efforts.

Fourth, the economic reform will move ahead from the stage of building a general framework to the stage of concrete operation.

Economic reform in the 1980s was mainly aimed at building a general framework for the planned commodity economy, and fixed the three main goals of building a new enterprise management system full of vigor and dynamism, introducing a competitive market system, and exercising indirect and effective macroeconomic control. Through reform in the 1980s, the basic framework of the planned commodity economy has been formed, and the present task is to adopt measures for ensuring smooth economic operation within this framework. The basic requirement for smooth concrete operation is the operational feasibility of the specific mechanisms. Hence, reform has developed from the stage of selecting the overall conception and building the general framework to the stage of concrete operation. In the stage of concrete operation, there will be more and greater difficulties. Therefore, we must carefully organize actions and prudently make advances.

21 Million Urbanites Provided Jobs Since 1989

OW0604144092 Beijing XINHUA in English
1426 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Dalian, April 6 (XINHUA)—Labor departments at various levels in China have provided jobs for 21 million urban people since 1989, and the unemployment rate has remained below three percent in the past few years.

This was released at the current national meeting on employment which opened in Dalian Sunday.

At present, the country has more than 7,800 employment centers, which help people find jobs through consultation, introduction and labor exchange among different departments and enterprises. Each year these centers help more than seven million people find or change jobs.

Meanwhile, the country has also established more than 2,300 employment training centers, which train 2.6 million people every year. In addition, the country's more than 200,000 employment service enterprises have also placed more than 80,000 people in jobs over the past couple of years.

Problem of Rural Labor Influx to Coast Viewed
HK0504020092 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 12, 23 Mar 92 pp 5-6

[Article by staff reporter: "With the Tide of Job Seekers Surging Year After Year, What Is the Way Out for Surplus Rural Labor in China?"]

[Text] Since the mid-1980s, there has been an influx of job seekers spilling into Guangdong in the spring of every year. This spring is no exception. This reporter was informed recently by departments concerned: This spring, the tide of job seekers came earlier than expected, but the order of the job-seeking arrivals was better than the previous years. The peak of the tide of job seekers is now over and the resulting great pressure on the railway transportation has been alleviated.

The Tide of Job Seekers Will Pose a Threat to Hong Kong and Macao

Will the southward influx of job seekers strike the Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and other special economic zones [SEZs]? Will it pose a threat to Hong Kong and Macao?

A related person in charge of the Ministry of Public Security said: **The tide of job seekers will not strike the Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and other SEZs, let alone pose a threat Hong Kong and Macao.** According to the news from Guangdong, from 4 (lunar New Year's Day) to 20 February, the number of job seekers flowing from all parts of the country into Guangdong was more than 1 million. Since Guangdong Province, which has accumulated experience in this regard, worked in close coordination with public security, railways, labor, civil affairs, and other departments concerned, public order among job-seeking arrivals was obviously better than in the previous years. Particularly, at the Guangzhou Railway Station and in nearby Liuhua District, there were no such phenomena as deaths and injuries caused by mutual jostling and commotion.

Of the job seekers entering Guangdong, more than 80 percent returned to the work force as contracted workers. The number of job seekers flowing blindly into the province was one-half less than that of the same period last year. Most of them came from Sichuan, Henan, Guizhou, and Hunan. On 17 February, seeing that there was no hope of finding a job, under the persuasion of the personnel of relevant departments, some job seekers who blindly entered the province began to return home. According to the statistics of the Guangzhou Railway Station, from that day on, the job seekers left Guangzhou for home at a rate of 1,000 people or so a day.

To make it convenient for the job seekers to return, the railway departments opened additional gates for them, dispatched more trains, and strengthened field and station management, thus enabling the job seekers to return smoothly.

Since spring this year, Fujian has become another destination of the blind flow of job seekers. According to the

statistics of the Ministry of Public Security, this spring, by 20 February, more than 800,000 laborers entered Fujian Province and most of them blindly rushed to Xiamen, Fuzhou, Quanzhou, and Shishi to seek jobs. They flocked from Sichuan, Anhui, Guizhou, Jiangxi, and Hubei to the Yingtan Railway Station, where the Fujian-bound trains must pass. According to the briefing given by the person in charge of the spring transportation group of the Shanghai Railway Bureau, from 8 February (the fifth day of the lunar new year), the station witnessed a surging tide of job seekers, a peak which was rarely seen in history, and a 50-plus percent increase in the volume of passenger traffic over the corresponding period last year. However, by 17 February, no safety-related accidents and security cases had taken place. Now the number of job seekers has thinned out and public order has gradually returned to normal.

The big influx of job seekers into Fujian this year was prompted by their hasty belief in the baseless rumor that this year Fujian was going to recruit temporary workers in large numbers. According to some young peasants from Jiangxi and Anhui who were at the Yingtan Railway Station waiting for trains to Xiamen, last year some peasants from their villages were working in Xiamen as temporary workers. It was said that this year, Xiamen would recruit 200,000 workers, so they were rushing to the city for employment.

The Fujian Provincial Government has attached great importance to the repatriation of job seekers and issued a circular urging the public security, labor, civil affairs, industrial, commercial, and transportation departments to closely coordinate with one another, strengthen the comprehensive improvement of public order, tighten macroeconomic regulation and control over laborers, give wider publicity to the employment policy, and do a good job in housing and repatriating job seekers. It also called on the railway, transportation, and other departments to make things convenient for job seekers to buy tickets and return to where they came from. The provincial government also pointed out: The work units which indiscriminately recruited job seekers in violation of official stipulations should be ordered to send the job seekers away, and those that carried out illegal middleman's labor employment activities should be resolutely disbanded and punished.

According to the person in charge of the Ministry of Public Security, aside from Guangdong and Fujian, some job seekers also blindly rushed to Shanghai, Jiangsu, Beijing, and other localities.

The appearance of the tide of job seekers has made the already strained railway transportation more strained. Since the Spring Festival this year, the Beijing-Guangzhou Railway has been overcrowded. In particular the serious overloading of passenger trains on the railway section south of Wuhan caused endless grievances among passengers and train attendants. According to the Guangzhou Railway Bureau, the bureau put to use all of its 570 box wagons and 245 passenger trains. They had

expanded carrying capacity by suspending short-distance passenger train services and curtailing freight transport, but still failed to solve the overcrowding problem. As the result of the tide of job seekers, the punctuality rate of the bureau's trains dropped from about 99 percent to 75 percent. The same was true of the trains in Fujian Province. For a period of time following the Spring Festival, at the Yingtan Railway Station, more than 10,000 people waited for trains at the open square every day. Although two additional pairs of trains were put to operation and as many additional railway carriages were attached as possible, the problem remained unresolved. According to the person in charge of the Nanchang Railway Bureau, similar cases mentioned above could also be found in the Nanchang, Shangrao, and Jingdezhen Railway Stations.

Reasons for the Appearance of the Tide of Job Seekers

The flow of the peasants into cities and people in the hinterland areas into the coastal areas to seek jobs has been a phenomenon commonly seen in recent years. In Guangdong, particularly in the Shenzhen SEZ and the Zhu Jiang delta, laborers coming from outside the province occupy a considerable proportion in the province's total work force. At present, Shenzhen has 550,000 laborers coming from the other parts of the country, comprising 80 percent of the city's total number of employees. Dongguan City, which has a population of 1 million local people, has more than 720,000 outside laborers. Of the 1 million industrial workers in Foshan City, 740,000 are peasant-turned-laborers and outside temporary workers and contract workers. This being the case, some specialists maintain: The flow of the peasants into cities for employment is an inevitable phenomenon in the course of economic development, and also the outcome of economic development. In developed Western countries, the peasants constitute a very small proportion in their total work force.

China is a developing country with a rural population of more than 860 million people, which makes up 73 percent of the country's total population. However, it has just 1.5 billion mu of cultivated land and its per capita average possession of cultivated land is only 1.3 mu. Of the country's 30 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions (Taiwan not included), the figure in nine provinces is under one mu. According to a calculation by economists, for the agricultural population to achieve full employment at the current development level of productive forces, China must have, on the average, no less than nine mu per capita. Based on this calculation, at present there is a lot of surplus labor in the Chinese countryside. Since the drive of reform and opening up to the outside world was launched, the rural economy has developed quite tremendously and the peasants' living standards have improved greatly. However, since the economy develops unevenly in various localities of the country and the difference between town and country is relatively large, it is very natural for the surplus laborers in rural areas to cast their eyes on the economically developed cities and coastal areas for employment.

Specialists say that this is the reason for the continuous emergence of the tide of job seekers.

Start Solving the Problem at the Source of the Tide of Job Seekers

How to solve the problem of superfluous rural labor is a big question with which the Chinese Government and people from all walks of life throughout the country are very much concerned. A relevant official from the Ministry of Labor said: **The best way is to start solving the problem of surplus rural labor at the source of the tide of job seekers, and develop the rural economy so as to locally absorb the surplus labor or transfer it to work in non-farming sectors.**

Current rural economic development in China has not reached the limit of its resources. A lot can still be accomplished in this regard since there are still enormous resources to tap. When it comes to agriculture, it must be developed intensively and extensively. For example, developing agriculture with science and technology, building water conservancy works, harnessing rivers, expanding the irrigated area, and building fields with high, stable yields can be accomplished only with the participation of the peasants in their millions. Moreover, in China there are still a lot of wasteland and hilly areas awaiting reclamation. According to an estimate by relevant departments, China has 2.2 billion mu of such wasteland and hilly areas. Developing township and town enterprises is an effective way of absorbing surplus rural labor. Jiangsu Province (in particular, south Jiangsu) has set a very good example in this regard. South Jiangsu is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, and every peasant there has on the average only several fen [a unit of area = 66.666 square meters] of land. Since the 1980s, the township and town enterprises there have developed rapidly, and many peasants "left the land but not the village" and worked in the township and town enterprises.

An Organized Labor Market Has Begun To Take Shape

The Ministry of Labor official said: The disorderly, blind, and concentrated flow of job seekers into cities has caused many problems for society and for the job seekers themselves. Therefore, "we favor turning the disorderly, blind, and concentrated flow into an organized, intentional, and scattered flow." **Therefore, all localities are required to establish an organized labor market and corresponding administrative bodies, and combine management and service. The administrative body is entitled to exercise macroeconomic regulation and control over the movement of peasants and, at the same time, as it will be a center of information, the peasants can get information from the administrative body on the labor needs in cities, and units needing hands can get information about peasants looking for a job. This will enable both sides to make their own choices according to their deeds and possibilities. At the same time, the administrative body can give**

training in certain knowledge and technology to the peasants looking for work in cities.

These labor markets and corresponding administrative bodies have emerged in some provinces and municipalities. At the beginning of the year, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, and Sichuan set up a trans-provincial labor coordination centers to strengthen labor cooperation among them and transfer some of the labor force to Guangdong in a planned way. The center decided through consultation: In the days to come, units in Guangdong that need hands can only employ or continue to employ laborers from Guangxi, Hunan, and Sichuan who hold the certificates, which are printed in a unified way by the provincial labor departments, bearing the stamps of their provinces' labor agencies stationed in Guangdong Province or stamps of labor departments at or above the county level. Guangdong will promptly inform their agencies in the province on the situation in labor demand.

Some other provinces or autonomous regions have also set up permanent administrative bodies in Beijing and other big cities to administer their laborers who work there. The provinces, such as Hebei, Henan, Jiangsu, and Hunan, have established stable supply-demand relationships with the construction industry and service trades in some key cities, and supply labor in an organized way to the units there needing hands.

According to a briefing, labor departments in some localities, which confined themselves to managing urban employment in the past, have geared activities to the needs of society and have combined management and service, thus enabling them to organize, regulate, and control the use and shipping out of local labor. The Labor Bureau of Linli County, Hunan, set up labor administrative centers in 17 towns throughout the county and adopted the measures of managing employment in a unified and centralized way, and shipping out labor to specific destinations. It has shipped out more than 5,500 rural laborers to 38 foreign-invested enterprises in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Huiyang, and other localities, and signed long-term labor contracts with some coastal cities and counties, thus enabling the county to find jobs for 2,000 surplus rural laborers every year.

It is true that the practice of organizing labor market has just begun in China. In a certain sense, such a practice can be said to be the rarity of rarities. Even in some localities where institutions for organizing labor market have been set up, due to the lack of experience, they have no standard rules and regulations concerning the work; much less have they been brought into the orbit of the legal system. Therefore, how to solve the problem of surplus rural labor is a big task facing China in developing the economy. The blind flow of job seekers into cities and the coastal areas can hardly be avoided at the moment. Nevertheless, the problem has attracted the keen attention of the Chinese Government and people from all walks of life, and now, a series of measures are

being taken to solve it. We are convinced that as China continues to deepen reform, expands the scope of opening up to the outside world, and promotes economic prosperity and development, this problem will gradually be solved.

Experts Propose Diverting Water to Huang He

OW0704104392 Beijing XINHUA in English
0914 GMT 7 Apr 92

[Text] Lanzhou, April 7 (XINHUA)—Experts recently put forward a preliminary plan to transfer some 20 billion cu m [cubic meters] of water from the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang to the upper reaches of the Huang He.

The two rivers, the biggest in China, flow from west to east and rise in northwest China's Qinghai Province. Their upper reaches are separated by Mount Bayan Har.

The Huang He, the second-biggest in China, located to the north of the Chang Jiang, has a discharge of 58 billion cu m a year and 47 percent of its flow is well used, the highest water utilization rate among rivers in the country.

Nevertheless, as the experts put it, the Huang He will not be able to meet the needs in the next decade as at least 74 billion cu m of water a year will be in demand from the year 2000, twice the amount that can be used presently.

The 20 billion cu m of water which it is proposed to transfer, merely 10-17 percent of the rate of flow of three branches of the Chang Jiang, however, is expected to increase the discharge of the Huang He by one third.

Although the idea of transferring water from the yangtze to the Huang He was first mooted in the 1950s, the project was not listed as a feasible state engineering project until 1987. Since then, about 800 technicians have studied the issue.

So far they have completed a research paper on the Yalongjiang River, one of the three upper branches of the Chang Jiang. Those on the other two will be completed within five years.

According to a preliminary plan, the construction site will be in the southeastern part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, some 3,500-5,000 m above sea level, and the water will be siphoned off along a tunnel dug through Mount Bayan Har.

High-Yield Natural Gas Well Drilled in Northwest

OW0604144292 Beijing XINHUA in English
1416 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Lanzhou, April 6 (XINHUA)—The first high-yield natural gas well with a daily output of 337,500 cu m [cubic meters] has been drilled in a basin on the borders of northwest China's Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces, and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

The China Changqing Oil Prospecting Bureau drilled the well from a huge natural gas deposit in the basin.

Building Materials Output Grows Steadily

OW0604134092 Beijing XINHUA in English
0953 GMT 6 Apr 92

[Text] Beijing, April 6 (XINHUA)—China's building materials industry has steadily increased production over the past decade, and in 1991 produced 240 million tons of cement and 85 million cartons of standard weight flat glass.

Wang Yanmou, director of the State Administration of Building Materials, told participants in a Sino-Japanese building materials seminar held today that, during 1991, China exported building materials valued at over 1.16 billion U.S. dollars.

At present, all provinces or autonomous regions in China, with the exception of Tibet, have constructed large- or medium-sized cement plants, and the majority have factories engaged in the production of flat glass. In addition, small enterprises which produced cement, glass and other decorative materials are scattered throughout the country.

China now manufactures equipment for cement kilns with a daily capacity of from 1,000-2,000 tons. In addition, flat glass production accounts for over 40

percent of the total production for the country's large- and medium-sized glass enterprises.

Wang predicted that China's demand for cement will reach 300 million tons annually by the year 2000, while the demand for standard weight glass will exceed 130 million cartons.

As part of an effort to meet such demands, China's technological cooperation and personnel exchanges in the building materials industry have expanded rapidly, especially cooperation and exchanges with Japan.

Over the past two years, a number of Sino-Japanese joint ventures which produce cement and ceramics have been established in Beijing, Dalian and Shenzhen, and other joint ventures are on the drawing board in other parts of China. Meanwhile, China has used the proceeds of loans from the Japanese Government to introduced ten Japanese building materials production lines.

A Sino-Japanese exchange system was formed six years ago as part of an effort to promote cooperation in this field, and today's seminar is the fifth scheduled as part of the program.

During the two-day-long seminar, some 300 government officials and experts will explore new opportunities for cooperation in 12 special sectors of the building materials industry. Following the seminar, the Japanese delegation will conduct study tours of the northeastern cities of Harbin, Shenyang and Dalian.

East Region

Shandong Holds Economic Assessment Conference

SK0504052892 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Apr 92

[Text] On the evening of 4 April, the provincial government held a telephone conference to devise a plan for improving the work on industrial economic appraisal and assessment targets.

In a speech, Vice Governor Ma Shizhong reminded government leaders at all levels and relevant departments to notice that in the future the appraisal and the calculation of industrial development rate will not be based on total industrial output value but will be based mainly on the increased value of industry. The provincial government has decided to implement the new industrial economic appraisal and assessment targets beginning April this year.

Ma Shizhong said: The existing industrial economic appraisal and assessment targets with the total industrial output value as the nucleus cannot accurately and comprehensively reflect the changes in industrial economic efficiency. Improving the industrial economic appraisal and assessment targets is not a mere change in the statistical method and system, it is a major affair aimed at promoting economic efficiency and achieving a sustained, steady, and coordinated economic development, and an objective demand of reforms, opening to the outside world, and developing a socialist planned commodity economy.

Ma Shizhong stressed: We must improve the industrial economic appraisal and assessment targets. Leaders and comrades of local authorities, departments, and enterprises at all levels should fully understand the importance of this work, unify their ideology and understanding with the demands of the State Council and the provincial government, and implement them rapidly. We must strengthen confidence in doing this work well and must not be a drag on the whole province.

Ma Shizhong pointed out: Beginning from April when we report the data of the first quarter to the higher levels, the plan for improving the industrial economic appraisal and assessment targets should be formally set in motion. All localities and all departments and enterprises should guarantee the effectiveness of the data to be reported to the leadership, pay attention to the quality of the data, and should not make false reports, hide the truth, or practice fraud. Those whose cases are serious must be called to account.

Ma Shizhong called on the relevant departments to actively support and coordinate their activities with this work, share their work and responsibilities to the individuals, and maintain mutual coordination and support.

Shandong Commentary Calls for Action in Reform

SK0604132092 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Apr 92

[Station commentary: "Reform and Opening Up Should Be Embodied in Action"]

[Text] Some comrades know a lot about the truth of reform and opening up. They look forward to reform and opening up but lack the courage to take the lead in conducting them for fear of becoming too conspicuous and making mistakes. Therefore, they are overly cautious and remain the same as before although they have good desires. Reform and opening up constitute a brand-new undertaking which will invoke difficulties and risks. It is exactly the difficulties and risks that require us to engage in practice and exploration and to have an enterprising spirit. If everyone takes a wait-and-see attitude, expects others to walk ahead and pioneer, and follows suit when successful experiences are gained, they are bound to waste time and accomplish nothing, and it will become merely empty talk to quicken the pace and increase the weight of reform.

Other comrades hold that the step of reform and opening up should be steady and safe and fear that too quick and too great a step would affect the stability of the overall situation. No doubt, stability is an important task we should consider always. However, it is our only correct choice to quicken the pace and increase the weight of reform, improve the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and continuously satisfy people's ever growing needs in their material and cultural life if we are to solidify the stable foundation and achieve enduring stability. In addition, political and social stability is not equal to the stability in economic activities, nor is a steady and safe step equal to hesitation to move forward and make progress.

Still other comrades take a different attitude toward reform and opening up when reform and opening up are further deepened and affect their own interests and the authority of their departments although they have greatly benefited from reform and opening up. Taking their own and their department's interests as the criterion, some localities and departments, in particular, implement whatever is conducive to their interests and eliminate or distort whatever is detrimental. The continuously deepened reform and opening up are bound to involve the adjustment of interests, but the purpose of reform and opening up is to introduce the mechanism of competition to make the distribution of interests and social structure more rational and orderly and to provide everyone with more and greater benefits and interests. Therefore, all the people who support and look forward to reform and opening up should be more farsighted, attach importance to the overall situation, adopt a correct attitude toward gains and losses, actively plunge themselves into the mighty torrent of reform and opening up, and swim in the tide of reform and opening up.

Shanghai Improves District-Level Government Work
OW0704080492 Beijing XINHUA in English
0725 GMT 7 Apr 92

[Text] Shanghai, April 7 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai Municipal Government has made efforts to improve its work efficiency by giving more decision-making power to district-level governments.

The municipal government has decided that its 12 districts have decision power to approve foreign-funded projects with an investment under 5 million U.S. dollars.

At the same time, the 12 districts are also entrusted with more power to deal with issues in the fields of administration of finance, taxation, urban construction planning, labor, industry and commerce.

This is a reform measure in the management system taken by the Shanghai Municipal Government to strengthen district governments in the aim to promote development of economy and city construction.

In the past, the district governments had to pass all the issues to the municipal government for approval.

Now the municipal government has concentrated its efforts more on macro-control such as legislation, planning, coordination, and supervision.

The 12 administrative districts have played an important role in economic and social development of Shanghai. Last year, the annual revenue of the districts was 3.98 billion yuan (about 798 million U.S. dollars), nearly one-fourth of the total of the municipality.

The recent reform will bring enthusiasm of the districts into full play to promote construction and improve people's life.

North Region

Noncommunist Parties Said Active in Beijing
OW0404133192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1305 GMT 4 Apr 92

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Non-communist parties and persons without party affiliation have actively participated in politics and supervision of government work, a Beijing municipal official told XINHUA.

Li Bokang, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), noted that the eight democratic parties and persons without party affiliation have made remarkable progress in four fields:

- More consultation activities: the municipal committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and municipal government held eight meetings to solicit opinions and suggestions of the democratic parties and persons without party affiliation on important issues last year.

Moreover, CPC committees and governments at district and county levels held 184 meetings with the democratic parties and persons without party affiliation in 1991. Big enterprises and institutions have also established the consultation system.

- More leading officials from noncommunist parties: 17 persons from the noncommunist parties were promoted to positions equal to deputy heads of district and magistrates in Beijing by the end of 1991, up from five; 35 to bureau directors and 1,313 to section chiefs, representing one-third and 40 percent increases, respectively.
- More suggestions and opinions: democratic parties organized 25 surveys on how to improve performance of state enterprises, accelerate economic development and deepen reform and raised valuable suggestions and opinions which were accepted by the CPC municipal committee and government.
- More active in supervision. In 1991, the municipal, district and county governments in Beijing have invited about 700 persons from noncommunist parties to supervise education, pricing, auditing and market performance. They have played an important role in rationalizing the economy, investigating corruption cases, handling economic disputes, and improving law enforcement.

Tianjin Elects Congress Standing Committee Members
SK0604140092 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese
16 Mar 92 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 15 March, the sixth session of the 11th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress held its fourth plenum. The participating deputies elected supplementary members of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

Presiding over the plenum was Yu Fujing, executive member of the session's presidium and executive chairman of the fourth plenum.

According to the electoral method adopted at the session and by secret ballot, the participating deputies elected Sun Luhou (1327 1462 0624), Zhang Huaguo, and Jin Gao (6855 0707) supplementary members of the 11th municipal People's Congress Standing Committee.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang's Sun Weiben Returns From NPC
SK0604151392 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Apr 92

[Text] Part of the province's deputies to the fifth session of the seventh National People's Congress [NPC] returned to Harbin on the morning of 5 April. Greeting them at the railway station were party and government leaders, including Zhou Wenhua, Ma Guoliang, Zhang Xiangling, He Shoulun, Wang Yusheng, Qi Guiyuan, Qu

Shaowen, and Du Xianzhong; and leaders of the provincial Military District and the People's Liberation Army units stationed in the province.

After getting off the train, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Shao Qihui, governor of the province, who had gone to Beijing to attend the NPC session, shook hands with leading comrades who greeted them at the station.

In an interview with this station's reporters, Sun Weiben said: The fifth session of the seventh NPC implemented, from beginning to end, the guidelines of further emancipating minds and being bolder and quicker in carrying out reform. Just for this reason, the session gripped the heart of the vast numbers of deputies and reflected the wishes of the whole people in the country. Thus, the atmosphere of the session was very lively.

Governor Shao Qihui answered the questions of reporters on the province's economic development. He said: So far as Heilongjiang Province is concerned, the most urgent issue lies in reform and opening up. In reform, we should make a relatively big step in invigorating large- and medium-sized state enterprises, developing township and town enterprises, and promoting readjustment of economic structure. At the current NPC session, such a structure has already been defined, that is, making the opening of coastal areas keep pace with the opening of border areas. Therefore, the pace of the province's opening will probably be even quicker.

Governor Shao Qihui on Developing Border Economy

*HK0604130892 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
31 Mar 92 p 2*

["Special dispatch" by staff reporter Chen Hsiao-fang (7115 1420 2455): "Heilongjiang Governor Shao Qihui Tells Chinese, Foreign Reporters About Province's Strategy To Develop Border Economy"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Mar—Heilongjiang provincial leaders today held a news conference in the news center of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Present at the conference were: Governor Shao Qihui, Vice Governor Du Xianzhong, as well as officers from Heihe and Suifenhe Cities. They answered reporters' questions.

Shao Qihui said: Taking account of the favorable conditions along the 3,045-km-long border with Russia, we proposed in the mid-1980's a border development strategy and a policy for "omnidirectional openness by establishing links with the south and opening to the north." We will establish links with provinces and cities in the south, carry out border trade with the former Soviet Union in the north, and at the same time open to the whole world.

He pointed out: Now the state has decided to further open Heihe and Suifenhe Cities. We are determined to take this opportunity to carry out economic and trade cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS]. In the meantime, we will actively promote our domestic integration and engage in omnidirectional opening up so Heilongjiang Province will become the center of opening up to Russia and other CIS nations, the hub of linking to the south and opening to the north, and a breakthrough point for regional cooperation with Northeast Asia.

Shao Qihui said: Heilongjiang will further open Heihe and Suifenhe Cities and widen the scope of opening up to the world. Taking advantage of preferential state policies, these two cities will devote major efforts to introduce foreign capital, build border economic cooperative zones, develop an agriculture which increases foreign exchange earnings, set up border markets, and make efforts toward transnational, border economic cooperation. He added: An open network covering the entire province will gradually be formed with Harbin taking the lead, Daqing, Jijiahe, Mudanjiang, and Jimusi as the support, and open border economic zones as the forefront.

Shao Qihui said: Border trade between Heilongjiang and the CIS has not been affected by the disintegration of the former Soviet Union. Instead, it is growing steadily. In 1991, imports and exports exceeded the total loans by over 1 billion Swiss francs. Imports and exports for the first two months of this year increased by 63 percent over the same period of last year. To encourage and support economic cooperation with the CIS and East European countries, the state has provided open border cities including Heihe with preferential policies similar to those for the 14 open coastal cities. Apart from this, some special policies will also be provided for border cities in light of their characteristics. A change has taken place in border trade with the CIS—from simple barter trade to diversified economic cooperation. For the last four years, 500 contracts on economic and technological cooperation have been signed.

Heilongjiang Cracks Two Abduction Cases

*SK0704011692 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Apr 92*

[Text] Two major cases on the abductions and trafficking of women and children were recently cracked by the public security organ. On 19 March, the rescue group organized by the provincial public security organ went deeply to six provinces including Hebei and Shandong, and 15 counties, spent 17 days, and travelled more than 5,000 kilometers. At 1600 in the afternoon of 4 April, 13 abducted women and children were rescued and brought back to Harbin.

Some of these abducted women and children had been hidden as long as five years, suffering enormous humiliation and torment. When they set foot on the soil of their

hometowns and met with their family members, they cried unrestrainedly. Some victimized women denounced the crimes of the criminals to the masses and thanked the public security cadres and policemen and the concern of the party and the government for saving them.

On the afternoon of 3 April, leaders of the provincial Women's Federation and the provincial Public Security Department went to the railway station to salute the returning public security cadres and policemen and visited the victimized women.

Ministry: Japan Not Welcome To Join 6-Year Plan

OW0604104192 Taipei CNA in English 0802 GMT
6 Apr 92

[Text] Taipei, April 6 (CNA)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs reiterated Sunday that Japanese contractors are not welcome to bid for construction contracts included in Taiwan's Six-Year National Development Plan because the country's trade imbalance with Japan has continued to worsen.

Economic Affairs Minister Hsiao Wan-chung announced earlier that Japanese companies will not be allowed to join in the bidding for the NT\$160 billion [new Taiwan dollars] fourth nuclear power plant, a part of the multibillion-dollar Six-Year Plan.

Hsiao Sunday directed all ministry agencies to try to prevent Japanese contractors from joining in the bidding for major public construction projects and to avoid making large purchases from Japan.

Taiwan has suffered chronic trade deficits with Japan. The imbalance hit a record \$9.7 billion in 1991 and is expected to break the \$10 billion mark this year.

Alarmed by the snowballing trade imbalance, the government has been endeavoring to improve the structure of Sino-Japanese trade in recent years. Such efforts, however, have not yet borne fruit.

Visiting Japanese Figure Praises Chiang Kai-shek

OW0604105392 Taipei CNA in English 0809 GMT
6 Apr 92

[Text] Taipei, April 6 (CNA)—Takeo Fukuda, former Japanese prime minister, said Saturday Japan must never forget the favors of the late President Chiang Kai-shek of the Republic of China.

Winding up a four-day visit to Taipei, Fukuda said Chiang's "return good for evil" policy toward Japan at the end of the World War II is a major reason for Japan's economic success today.

The 87-year-old Fukuda recalled that after Japan's defeat in 1945, Allied countries tried to divide the country.

It had been proposed that Hokkaido be ruled by the Soviet Union, Honshu by the United States, Kyushu by the United Kingdom, and Shikoku by Australia, Fukuda reported.

The proposal was not put into effect and Japan was able to maintain its territorial integrity, only because of the opposition of then Chinese leader Chiang Kai-shek, he added.

Japan has been able to maintain its imperial system also because of Chiang, he said.

The Japanese are aware of Chiang's kindness, and they will never forget it, Fukuda said.

Saturday happened to be the 17th anniversary of the death of Chiang, for whom Fukuda expressed his respects and gratitude.

Official To Attend Kiev Medical Donation Fete

OW0604135492 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
5 Apr 92

[Text] Chang Hsiao-yen, political vice minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will lead a delegation departing tonight for Kiev to officiate at a ceremony donating medicine to Ukraine, in a bid to further increase diplomacy with independent states. A China Airlines special flight, flying the Republic of China flag and carrying the first batch of medical supplies for Ukraine will leave for Kiev tomorrow morning at 0300. The presentation ceremony will be held on the afternoon of 8 April, and will be jointly officiated by Vice Minister Chang Hsiao-yen and Ukrainian Minister of Health Yuriy Spizhenko. The packing cases are marked with these words: "This represents friendship from the Republic of China. It is imperative that these various items of medicine reach the hands of the Ukrainian people."

Editorial Encourages Yang Unification Pragmatism

OW0604140692 Taipei CNA in English 1342 GMT
6 Apr 92

[Editorial published in EXPRESS NEWS, a CNA newspaper, on 6 April: "A Pragmatist?"]

[Text] Taipei, April 6 (CNA)—Yang Shang-kun, one of Mainland China's marshals and its "president," was quoted by a UNITED DAILY NEWS correspondent in Peking last week as admitting that "national unification" is impossible before this century is out.

He has become a little more pragmatic. By that we mean he now calls a spade a spade.

Everybody knows that China's unification is going to take a long, long time to accomplish. Only a few leaders in Peking shut their eyes to what they choose to believe is a painful truth. We are glad that Marshal Yang, one of the chosen few, has finally come to his senses.

Marshal Yang, who also heads a top-ranking working group on Mainland China's relations with Taiwan, believes one major task facing Peking now is to expand bicoastal trade and economic interchanges and attract more investment from the island. He is right, but he has to be a real pragmatist to fulfill that task.

Trade may grow, but economic cooperation is impossible unless Peking is ready to accept Taipei as a political entity on an equal footing. So it is in the case of investment from Taiwan. And Mainland China needs economic cooperation with, and investment from, Taiwan much, much more than we need them.

Taiwan is very pragmatic. Taipei terminated the Period for General Mobilization for the Suppression of Communist

Rebellion last year, accepting Peking as a political entity with equal status. The island has already offered an olive branch. The offer has yet to be reciprocated.

If Marshal Yang wants to emulate another self-styled pragmatist, Teng Hsiao-ping [Deng Xiaoping], he has to announce Peking's renunciation of the use of force against Taiwan. The marshal is in command of the People's Liberation Army, which never ceases to threaten to invade the island.

Unless he terminates that threat in the interest of China's eventual unification, Marshal Yang remains a closet pragmatist, like Teng Hsiao-ping.

Opposition Blocks Premier Report to Assembly

OW0704085692 Taipei CNA in English 0809 GMT
7 Apr 92

[Text] Taipei, April 7 (CNA)—Opposition assemblypersons tried vehemently Monday to block Premier Hao Po-tsun from delivering his administrative report to the National Assembly.

They brandished banners, blew whistles, and shouted "Hao Get Back to the Legislative Yuan" when the premier began his report, forcing session Chairman Chao Chang-ping to adjourn for 10 minutes.

The Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] assembly members, seeing that Hao was unaffected, later walked out of the conference hall in protest.

When Hao stepped down to take a break with a smile, ruling party assemblypersons countered DPP obstructions with banners which read "Welcome Premier Hao."

Ten minutes later, Hao resumed his report and the DPP resumed its noisy protest, but only briefly. A rare quiet then took hold in the conference hall—the DPP had withdrawn and all those present listened carefully to Hao's report.

Hao later commented that the "strife" was but a "temporary phenomenon" during the democratic progress.

Hong Kong

PRC Security Minister on Collecting Information

HK0404044592 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
4 Apr 92 p 2

[Special Dispatch from Beijing by staff reporter Lin Tsui-fen (2651 5050 5358): "Minister of Public Security on Collecting Information on Hong Kong"]

[Text] PRC Public Security Minister Tao Siju stated that the collection of information which he talked about earlier referred to the studies in the social order, police structure and treatment, and mob conditions in Hong Kong. He was answering reporters' questions when he attended the National People's Congress [NPC] session yesterday.

Tao Siju said that, most likely, it was because the press coverage was published on April Fools' Day that there was deviation in it, lacking accuracy! Possibly, that has something to do with April Fools' Day.

He added that the PRC Ministry of Public Security had simultaneously studied issues of the police system and the social security of some neighboring countries, including Russia.

When asked whether or not the Ministry of Public Security had submitted a report on Hong Kong's social security to the central authorities, Tao Siju said that an internal report by the minister of public security is generally not to be disclosed to the public; therefore, he could neither affirm nor deny it.

When a reporter mentioned that the recent grenade-related criminal cases in Hong Kong have greatly threatened the territory's sense of security, Tao Siju said that a grenade explosion had recently taken place in Yunnan, too, killing two public security men. He said that the possibility of those arms being smuggled into Chinese territory should not be ruled out, and added, "We are the victims, too!"

Tao added that arms were smuggled into the Chinese territory either via water or land; China's public security departments have already deployed forces to strengthen interception.

When asked whether or not Hong Kong police officers had been to Beijing investigating the airport armed robbery case, Tao Siju said that China's public security departments have constant ties with Hong Kong police officers; sometimes they meet in Guangzhou, and sometimes in Beijing through multiple channels.

Tao Siju said that he did hear about the Hong Kong Airport armed robbery case. Currently, he has not got any further information about it; and only Li Wen [PRC Ministry of Public Security Criminal Investigation bureau director] can answer those specific questions.

Ji Pengfei: Plans 'Must Dovetail' Basic Law

HK0604004992 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
6 Apr 92 p 1

[By staff reporter: "HK Plans 'Must Fit in With Basic Law'"]

[Text] Major development plans for Hong Kong that straddle 1997 must dovetail with the Basic Law for the island, agreed between China and Britain, China's top draughtsman of the law stressed in Beijing on Saturday [4 April].

"For a smooth transfer of power (from Britain to China) in 1997 and long-term stability and prosperity in Hong Kong thereafter, arrangements for important issues to be made in the latter half of the transitional period must be considered in the light of the Basic Law," Ji Pengfei said.

He was chairman of the committee that drafted the Basic Law for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

China and Britain should fully consult with each other and co-operate in the international period he said at a meeting in the Great Hall of the People to mark the second anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law.

The National People's Congress, the country's top legislative body, endorsed the Hong Kong Basic Law on April 4, 1990.

Claiming China's sovereignty over the present British colony, the Basic Law stipulates that Hong Kong would stay capitalist for 50 years after its return to China.

Calling the birth of the Basic Law a successful exercise of the "one country, two systems" concept, Ji said the law provided a solid guarantee for stability and prosperity of the future Hong Kong.

He said the publicity and the promotion of the mini-constitution of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region were an urgent task at present since the knowledge about the Basic Law was inadequate among people both in Hong Kong and on the mainland.

Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA news agency, said that, after 1997, Hong Kong should maintain its status as an international financial and trade centre.

So long as all foreign investment, institutions and personnel abide by the Basic Law and other laws and regulations in this special region, they will enjoy the rights and freedoms that are spelled out in the Basic Law as Hong Kong residents, Zhou said.

Zhou stressed that all the major measures concerning politics, legislation, administration and other fields in Hong Kong in the five years to come should be linked with the Hong Kong Basic Law in a step-by-step and conscious manner.

Only thus, he added, can it be guaranteed that the "one country, two systems" policy will be smoothly implemented.

Forum Marks Anniversary of Hong Kong Basic Law
OW0404200192 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1111 GMT 4 Apr 92

[By reporters Duanmu Laidi (4551 2606 0171 1229) and Wan Hongqiang (8001 4767 1730)]

[Text] Beijing, 4 April (XINHUA)—Some 50 members of the former Committee for Drafting the Basic Law of Hong Kong and well-known personages from legal circles gathered at the Great Hall of the People today to attend a forum marking the second anniversary of the promulgation of the "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC" and discuss some major issues of common concern.

Ji Pengfei, chairman of the former Basic Law drafting committee, made an important speech at the beginning of the meeting. He said: The formulation of the Basic Law is a successful attempt to put the great ideal of "one country, two systems" into practice. In the basic form of state law, the Basic Law stipulates the Chinese Government's series of policies and principles toward Hong Kong in precise and rigid legal terms and provides ample assurance for preserving social stability and economic prosperity in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. He emphasized that during the second half of the transitional period, both the Chinese and British sides should conduct further consultations and cooperation and consider all major arrangements beyond 1997 in light of linking them with the Basic Law so as to ensure the smooth transfer of political power in 1997.

Discussing the publicity of the Basic Law, Ji Pengfei said: To extensively publicize the Basic Law is a pressing task. Much remains to be done in making the Basic Law known to all. Such a gap with the objective demand for popularizing the Basic Law is not very helpful for the implementation of "one country, two systems" and the smooth enforcement of the Basic Law. He urged both the mainland and Hong Kong to take the initiative to solidly publicize the Basic Law so that it will be known to every household and strike root in the hearts of the people, thereby paving the way for the smooth enforcement in 1997.

Some members of the former drafting committee enthusiastically aired views on ways to further publicize the Basic Law and prepare for its smooth enforcement in 1997. T.K. Ann, vice chairman of the former drafting committee, delivered a speech, entitled "'One Country, Two Systems' and Economic Issues;" Shao Tianren and Xiao Weiyun, members of the former drafting committee, discussed several issues concerning links to the Basic Law; Tan Huizhu and Huang Lison, respectively, spoke of the popularization and the implementation of the Basic Law; and Yong Longgui submitted a written speech, entitled "'Keep Expenditures Within the Limits

of Income'—an Important Principle for Managing Hong Kong's Financial Resources."

Zhou Nan, director of the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, made the closing speech. He said: To ensure a smooth transition in 1997, Hong Kong must conscientiously and gradually link all major political, legislative, administrative, and other measures to be adopted in the next five years with the Basic Law. Satisfactory solution to problems during the transitional period depends on sincere cooperation between the Chinese and British sides. To ensure a smooth transition is the common responsibility of the Chinese and British Governments. We sincerely hope to develop closer cooperation with Britain based on the Joint Statement and Memorandum of Understanding, and to proceed from the overall interests of Hong Kong's stability in considering and handling properly problems during the transitional period. Herein lies not only the vital interests of the several million Hong Kong compatriots but also the common interests of China and Britain.

Zhou Nan said: To ensure a smooth transition, it is also necessary to encourage various sectors of society in Hong Kong to show more concern for and to take part in social affairs. We fervently hope that regardless of past and present occupations, all people who love the country and Hong Kong will unite as one and work together in making more concrete contributions to maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and promoting its smooth transition and realization of the glorious task of the reunification of the motherland.

Zhou Nan Gives Speech

OW0404152192 Beijing XINHUA in English
1501 GMT 4 Apr 92

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Zhou Nan, director of the Hong Kong branch of XINHUA News Agency, said here today that it is an urgent task to continue to publicize the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region before 1997.

At a forum here today marking the second anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law, Zhou said China will unswervingly adhere to the basic line of "one central task, two basic points" and at the same time persist in its basic policy of "one country, two systems" as far as Hong Kong is concerned.

After 1997, Zhou continued, Hong Kong should maintain its status as an international financial and trade center.

So long as all foreign investment, institutions and personnel abide by the Basic Law and other laws and regulations in this special region, they will enjoy the rights and freedoms that are spelled out in the basic law as Hong Kong residents, Zhou stated.

He added, "We sincerely hope they will develop in Hong Kong and join us in making positive contributions to the lasting prosperity and stability of Hong Kong."

Zhou stressed that all the major measures concerning politics, legislation, administration and other fields in Hong Kong in the five years to come should be linked with the Hong Kong Basic Law in a step-by-step and conscious manner.

Only thus, he added, can it be guaranteed that the "one country, two systems" policy will be smoothly implemented.

Zhou stressed the importance of sincere co-operation between China and Britain, saying that guaranteeing the smooth transfer of Hong Kong is the common responsibility of the Governments of China and Britain, according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration.

"We sincerely hope we can develop even closer relations of co-operation with Britain on the basis of the joint declaration and memorandum of understanding," he said.

Text of Speech

HK0704020892 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
5 Apr 92 pp 1, 3

["Text of Zhou Nan Speech at Meeting To Mark Second Anniversary of Promulgation of Hong Kong Basic Law"]

[Text] Beijing 4 Apr (WEN WEI PO)—Zhou Nan, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Hong Kong Service director, gave a speech at Beijing forum marking the second anniversary of the Hong Kong Basic Law's promulgation. The text follows:

Chairman, Friends:

I am very happy to be with you friends here again to mark the second anniversary of the promulgation of "The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region [SAR] of the PRC."

The Hong Kong Basic Law officially adopted and promulgated by the Third Session of the Seventh National People's Congress [NPC] two years ago is the future SAR's supreme statute book formulated on the basis of the "one country, two systems" principle linked to Hong Kong's actual conditions. It has drawn a blueprint for the specific implementation of "one country, two systems" and provided reliable assurance for sustaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability for a long time from now on. The Hong Kong SAR Government will be organized, and implement its operation, based on the Basic Law after 1 July 1997, and Hong Kong residents will also exercise their rights, perform their obligations, and make their behavior conform with the Basic Laws' criteria. We may say that, after "1997," the Basic Law is indispensable to Hong Kong residents at all times, like their daily bread.

It is precisely because of this that personalities from various circles, as well as many social organizations of the hinterland and Hong Kong, have done voluminous work conducive to propagating, studying, and spreading

the Basic Law over the past two years. As a result, an increasingly greater number of Hong Kong residents have a deeper knowledge of the Basic Law and have bolstered their confidence in "one country, two systems." We must fully affirm the aforesaid work's positive role.

Now, there are only five years left before 1997. Starting from objective needs, it remains a pressing task to continue to spread the Basic Law in a big way and deepen its propagation. At the forum marking the first anniversary of the Basic Law's promulgation last year, I said: Quite a few people in Hong Kong believe there is a need to include the Basic Law in civil education courses in schools. Today, we are happy to learn that, with active appeals and the promotion of personalities from various circles, Hong Kong's related departments have decided to edit a set of teaching materials on the Basic Law to distribute to various Hong Kong high schools. We hope that this set of teaching materials will be able to wholly and accurately introduce the Basic Law, and various related departments will pay attention to bringing up fine teachers to unfold teaching in this aspect so that Hong Kong's younger generation will have genuine, good knowledge of the Basic Law and take up the great responsibility for building Hong Kong's future. To extend the coverage of residents from different social strata in propagating the Basic Law, here I propose Hong Kong personalities from various circles and organizations continue to exert themselves to systematically and repeatedly brief the residents on the Basic Law by adopting all forms the masses love to see and hear and utilizing all channels so that all Hong Kong residents will be familiar with the Basic Law and have profound knowledge of the future SAR government's structure and various basic policies to be adopted, as well as the residents' rights and obligations. In this way, they will be enabled to draw a demarcation line between legitimacy and illegitimacy and consciously do business and supervise the formulation and operation of government policies according to the Basic Law. This will promote the necessary conditions for the Basic Law's future comprehensive and accurate implementation.

Recently, the Chinese leaders have solemnly reaffirmed that China will persistently and resolutely implement the basic line of "one center, two basic points" over a very long historical period. Likewise, China will persistently implement the basic national policy of "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong. After 1997, Hong Kong will continue to sustain its status as a world financial and trade center for a long time. As long as all foreign capital, organs, and their personnel other than local Hong Kong residents will do business according to the Basic Law and observe the laws and obligations implemented in the SAR, they will enjoy the rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents stipulated in the Basic Law. We cordially hope that they will continue to develop in Hong Kong and make positive contributions to Hong Kong's long-range prosperity and stability.

The return of Hong Kong to the motherland is a great historical turning point. Premier Li Peng stressed the importance of converging all work in the latter transition period of Hong Kong with the Basic Law in his "Government Work Report" delivered at the just-concluded NPC. To assure the stable transition in 1997, and maintain the continuity and stability of Hong Kong's social development, it is necessary to require Hong Kong to consciously converge all important measures in political, legislative, administrative, and other arenas with the Basic Law step by step in the next five years. Only then will it be possible to insure the avoidance of a "dislocation" with the Basic Law in 1997 and the genuine smooth implementation of "one country, two systems." The convergence with the Basic Law is a matter of important principle, which does not allow any ambiguity. The view that the convergence with the Basic Law in 1997 can be brushed aside and the advocacy of amending the Basic Law even before 1997 are not conducive to realizing a stable transition, and is infeasible in practice.

Issues that call for universal concern on convergence with the Basic Law are as follows: The political structure with the executive branch as the guide must be maintained so that the relationship between the future executive and legislative branches will fall in line with the Basic Law's stipulations; the composition of the 1995 Legislative Council must be conducive to its transition to the first SAR Legislative Council after 1997, and electoral matters should converge with the Basic Law; the government's structure, assets, and operational mechanism should be sustained so that they will be conducive to the handover to the SAR government in 1997 to insure the future SAR government will effectively exercise its power and administrative operation; a good job must be done in the preparations for the first SAR government according to the Basic Law, and the civil servant contingent should be stabilized to help in the government's handover; the existing legal system should be maintained, and the formulation of any new laws should not run counter to the Basic Law; and effective measures should be taken to halt high inflation to protect Hong Kong's status as a world financial and trade center and a free port. Besides, personalities from various Hong Kong circles should show great concern for the convergence of policies and measures in such arenas as education, science, culture, sports, religion, labor, and social service with the Basic Law. I believe, Hong Kong residents' concern for the above issues start from their consideration for safeguarding Hong Kong's smooth transfer in stability and prosperity. Furthermore, these issues also involve the Hong Kong residents' own personal interests, and they should rouse the high attention of all related aspects.

A sound solution to the convergence issue also depends on the sincere cooperation between China and Britain. According to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the insurance of a smooth transfer of Hong Kong is a responsibility shared between China and Britain. Last

year, the Chinese and British Governments initialed a memorandum of understanding on the new airport, which further establishes the principle and mechanism for the two sides to boost cooperation in the latter transition period. We sincerely hope to develop still closer cooperative relations with Britain on the basis of the Joint Declaration and the memorandum of understanding to promote the consideration and handling well of the convergence issue starting from the whole situation of promoting Hong Kong's smooth transfer. This is where the personal interests of several millions of Hong Kong compatriots, as well as the common interests of China and Britain, lies.

To do a good job of convergence, it is also necessary to actively push personalities from all circles in Hong Kong society to show greater concern for and participate in social affairs. We earnestly hope that all personalities who are patriotic and cherish Hong Kong of whatever trade, in whatever posts today or in the past, will unite as one, pool their efforts to make still greater positive contributions with their practical actions to safeguarding Hong Kong's stability and prosperity and smooth transfer and to the glorious task of smoothly realizing the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

Reviewing the days when the Basic Law was just promulgated, many people had no knowledge of it at all. But, today, the Basic Law's essence has gradually taken root in people's minds, and Hong Kong compatriots are learning to observe and ponder major issues during the transition period in light of the Basic Law. This is a very pleasing change in itself. I believe, with our joint efforts, the great blueprint of "one country, two systems" depicted in the Basic Law will certainly be comprehensively implemented.

Editorial Marks Anniversary

HK0404083792 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
4 Apr 92 p 2

[Editorial: "How To Maintain Stability During the Latter Transition Period—Marking the Second Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Basic Law"]

[Text] It has been precisely two years since the Basic Law's promulgation. A ceremonious forum is to take place in Beijing today to mark the occasion, with the participation of scores of members of the original Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee as guests. Around five years are left before Hong Kong's sovereignty is returned and in this "latter transition period" the question of how to make Hong Kong's various institutions, policies and measures develop in the direction of converging with the Basic Law to enable the future Special Administrative Region [SAR] Government to smoothly pursue measures with the principle of "one country, two systems," while avoiding a "dislocated" situation, is becoming particularly pressing. This is where the basic interests of Hong Kong's 5.6 million citizens lies, and it has a bearing on the interests of China and Britain. At a

time when we are marking the second anniversary of the Hong Kong SAR Basic Law's promulgation, there is a real pressing need to conduct comprehensive and detailed explorations and discussions on making arrangements for converging the Basic Law, including political, economic and legal issues to indicate the crucial points and malpractice so that it will be helpful to maintaining social prosperity and the ease of minds when Hong Kong's sovereignty is returned in 1997.

The Basic Law is the supreme statute book of the future SAR and has formulated criteria that must be followed in all aspects of Hong Kong's society. As long as China and Britain follow strictly the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR in making preparations for convergence in all arenas, a smooth transition during the latter transition period will be assured. If there are departures from the stipulation of the Basic Law, contradictions and instability will surface in Hong Kong society and this will not be conducive to her prosperity and stability. In the end, the majority of Hong Kong people will be injured.

For example, despite the fact that the number of directly elected seats for the 1995 Legislative Council [Legco] has already been stipulated in the Basic Law, some people are going all out to fight for an increase in the number of seats for direct election. Another example is the composition of the Hong Kong SAR Court of Final Appeal, which has already been decided by the Sino-British Liaison Group; some people have put forward another motion in Legco demanding its repudiation. For still another example, the current dispute over turning a Hong Kong radio station, a government organ, into a "corporation." These are all issues which have surfaced in the latter transition period. Strictly speaking, those issues should not have been raised. The solutions to them are to handle them exactly according to the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the SAR Basic Law. For example, it is stipulated that Hong Kong's political structure after 1997 should take the executive as the guide; therefore, we cannot agree to some people's activities aiming to take Legco as the guide. If the composition of Legco in 1995 and its formation do not fall in line with the Basic Law's stipulations, it will involve a question whether or not 1995's Legco members will be eligible to be "on the through train" to 1997.

We cannot deny that since the 4 June Incident in 1989, things have not been as rosy as before in terms of mutual negotiations and trust between China and Britain, and some people with ulterior motives have taken advantage of this to make the Hong Kong Government deviate from the direction of convergence with the Basic Law under all sorts of pretexts. The result of this can only be political shocks and social unrest in Hong Kong and can never be helpful to the basic interests of the 5 million or

so Hong Kong people. It is inevitable that Hong Kong people and the Chinese side should show grave concern about this. People must see that the Basic Law for the Hong Kong SAR adopted on 4 April 1990 should not be altered because, not only has it gone down in the history of both China and Britain, it has also been lodged in the records of the United Nations. The most conspicuous point in the Sino-British Joint Declaration is that it stipulates that the Hong Kong SAR will not implement a socialist system and policies, while maintaining the original capitalist system and lifestyle. In sustaining the original capitalist system, the most conspicuous point is to maintain Hong Kong's status as a free port and its low tax system. As long as foreign nationals abide by the law after 1997, they are welcomed to settle and become permanent residents of Hong Kong. Such a thorough principle of "one country, two systems" and inheriting basically the British legal system are reliable insurance for Hong Kong people and foreign nationals to live in peace and contentment in the region, while many Western countries have praised the "one country, two system" principle!

With 1997 approaching, the majority of Hong Kong compatriots and foreign nationals settled in Hong Kong must have a deeper understanding of the Basic Law. Only then will it be possible for them to bolster their confidence to stay in Hong Kong. Most cadres in China's hinterland should also study and understand the Basic Law to reduce their misunderstandings about Hong Kong after 1997.

This spring, Deng Xiaoping made an inspection tour of China's southern provinces and made a series of important remarks in which he appealed for the acceleration of opening up, which have roused a warm response from Hong Kong compatriots. Yesterday, the Fifth Session of the National People's Congress adopted the government work report in which the principle and policy of one country, two systems for Hong Kong and Macao was reaffirmed. Today, the extremely close economic and trade relations between Hong Kong and the hinterland are developing further. Anyone can see the truth of "for the motherland's stability, Hong Kong must maintain its prosperity."

Beginning today, every Hong Kong person should understand the Basic Law and maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity, while regarding the smooth transition and convergence of Hong Kong's return to the motherland in 1997 as his own responsibility. This is a matter of primary importance that has a bearing on everyone's personal interests.

As we mark the second anniversary of the Basic Law's promulgation, we see bright prospects for Hong Kong and the motherland and are inspired with hope.

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